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GOD REQUIRES MERCY, AND WILL NOT ACCEPT ROBBERY FOR BURNT OFFERING.

A Discourse by REV. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of

1. Cor. 5. 6. "Your glorying is not good. Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed ar us. Therefore let us keep the feast, not with the ld leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the uneavened bread of sincerity and truth."

I do not know of any warning or principle in inneture than that contained in this text. When upon the verge of it, and must experience a mara great and professedly christian nation, under God's severe discipline on account of national iniquity, is about to perform a great and solemn act of sacrifice for his acceptance, an act of restitation for a wrong of ages, the opening of the prison doors, and the release of a whole race from turies of the most dreadful slavery, it is not too much to say that the act should be done with humility, in sincerity, from high and grand motives, in obedience to God, thoroughly, and without reserve. Not a victim of the fraud and cruelty should be left unreleased, nor a remaining jusof the righteous debt withheld. If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy gift before the altar, and go and be reconciled

ative American, vet adjudged, as a black, man to have no rights, that white men are bound to respect. Before God will accept our gift, we must those whom we have wronged.

Thus then let us keep the feast, a feast of freedom, benevolence, and justice, in Christ's name, grand and a lemm, beyond any preceding example. et us celebrate it with a completeness and magnificence that all ages will remember and admire or taint the sacrifice. Neither blind, nor halt, brought, and a gift worthy of God and justice. leaven entirely purged away; for a little of it have polluted bread offered upon his altar, nor the fires kindled upon it by bribery, nor the doors now unto thy governor : will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person, saith the Lord of hosts? among the heathen, and your incense shall be to my name, and a pure offering, or I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I accept an offering at your hands.'

a promised land and a new dispensation that we are entering upon, out of our long captivity to slavery, and we must be ready for the possession so as really to enter into rest. We must neither make nor endure any new league with the Cannamites of the land, nor leave any of their altars or dagons remaining, but cast down every idol, and bring all persons into the congregation of the Lord in equal freedom, under the articles of his worship. It is a dispensation of freedom, and a remnant of the old leaven will spoil all. No man putteth new wine into old bottles, and the wine of this new dispensation must be put into bottles prepared for it, into a new Union, since the Union as it was could not hold it, but would be lairst by it. In fact, it burst at the very anticipation, and before the vintage was half over. But put the new wine into new bottles, and both shall be preserved. For this, all things are ready, all things offered of God, if we are adequate to

#### things, let us be just and sincere. A NOBLE ACTION SHOULD BE NOBLY DONE.

A noble action ought to be nobly, not meanly performed. You deprive it of its nobleness, when you do it grudgingly, or of necessity, or in a pettifogging, sneaking way, for God loveth a cheerful giver. When justice as well as mercy demands it, it should be done quickly as well as grandly, have granted it but from necessity, and for your own sake, do not boast its generosity; and if, even in granting it, you keep back part of the price, do not proclaim it as an act of justice or obedience to God. Remember Ananias and Sapphira. Let us not, having vowed unto God, sell the possession and keep back part of the price. If we attempt to do this, using emancipation only as a stratagem of conquest, and continued slavery as a bribe for the purchase of loyalty, God's agencies of retribution are at hand, and the feet of them are at the door, to carry us forth a dead body for burial. Our Union can no more be renewed with slavery for its cement, than the rebel confederacy can be built upon slavery as its corner stone. God will as soon permit the one as

mere necessity, or partial and unwilling boon ex- has been received by the rebel Confederacy, torted, but a vast, august, rejoicing National act of justice, a measure perfect and complete. The people have a right to demand of their government, that this great transaction, proposed for the first of January, be performed in such a manner, that they can offer it to God as a genuine sacrifice, an entire obedience to his command, in recognition of his right, his authority. Let us not at- are free, and I hereby revoke that part of the of righteousness. We shall demoralize the world they would return into the Union by the 1st of by our very virtues, if we do this.

We are in danger, and in a great and imminent peril, of rendering null and void the measure we have undertaken, by making it half iron and half clay. The battering ram against this Bastille of for freedom's final conflict must be tempered in ever at an end, a wrong not to be resumed, nor freedom's fires, on God's altar for the anvil. brought back into the Union, under any circum- iniquity! Behold, is it not of the Lord of hosts, There is danger that this measure, set forth in the stances. Proclamation, in which there is such universal glorying and applause, with hardly a protest against the unrighteousness hung upon it, will fail of its accomplishment, there being not enough would. And if, to this blow, President Lincoln of the conquering power of God and freedom in it to carry it. If it be a sham, it is one of the greatest frauds this world has seen, and a just States, he would put the first beyond danger refuge under it, as under a tottering wall, and

# The Principia.

## First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

house of Israel, saith the God of hosts, and they of slavery to recuscitate their party in the free to the rebels as property, provided the rebels will ing home the keystone with shoutings of grace,

slave States be carried out, those among them that elect Senators, and representatives, are to be regarded for the sake of their loyalty, as not in

rebellion, and not under operation of the policy of emancipation, having saved their slave property as the price of their loyalty. Their slaves, consequently, are secured by this contract from being nancipated, though by the law of God and justice and the principles of our Constitution, they are now free. This policy, if Congress carry it out, if they do not interpose and forbid it, is the privilege of perpetual slaveholding, granted as the price of a return into the Union. It is a transaction, the wickedness of which, the process of Emancipation in any other States cannot balance If it be said it is only temporary, and that doubt less, a scheme of gradual Emancipation will speedily be adopted, this is to renew the iniquity that has been denounced in the case, of our fathers as "a covenant with death, and a compact with hell." Yet their Union was framed with the well known understanding and provision, that slavery was to be utterly abolished, and it was then so small power, in comparison with its present dimensions

death. They were fearfully mistaken. And now, in the very face of this warning the very men that have denounced them for such a compact, are preparing to sanction and execute a new ompact, incomparably worse, more aggravated in ts impiety against God, of vastly greater cruelty against man, comprehending a much greater multitude of victims and putting in new peril, if not in the certainty of absolute ruin, the prosperity and peace of our whole country. In what language can we adequately describe the guilt of

GREATNESS OF THE CRIME OF A NEW COMPACT

If our Government could be conceived incarnate in the person of a being, so vast as to be capable of holding three millions of human beings in his fist, transferring them at his pleasure as merchandise, or holding them down on the anvil, and with the other hand twisting chains around them, and then and thus flinging them at the disposal of the slave-power, this would not be an exaggerated presentation of this transaction. Accordingly the slaveholding States, in which the rebellion is being subdued are satisfied with it. Gov. Stanley, it was said, has departed to North Carolina, pleased with the arrangement, because assured that it guarantees the reconstruction of slavery there. So it does in every other slave State of cupied and governed by our armies, and in whatever States we have the superiority on the first of January, the slaves will still be held as slaves

Can this be called, in any sense, an act of

THE PERILS OF INDECISION AND OF HALF WAY MEASURES.

Perhaps we could not yet have expected any thing better, any thing more advanced, considering our long habit of deference to the slave power. The discipline even of God's judgments has not yet broken the spell. When we see the respect still paid to the virtues of a slave-aristocracy, and hear of the fascinating charms of Southern young men in college, we think we are all poor white trash, still trembling at the thought of an insurrection against slavery. It needed a converted man, a christian, to strike the first blow with his battle ax against the god Serapis; when we strike slavery in the name of God, right in the forehead, when we plant our blow, meaning to destroy him. we shall destroy him, but not otherwise. We cannot overcome him in war by fighting with a heart that always half wishes him success, nor by generals accustomed, from their youth upwards, to venerate slavery and the South, and to despise the North. We cannot conquer by generals that, for political reasons, or in hope of a compromise do not intend an annibilating conquest, but mean to spare Agag, and set dagon in his place again.

states, divide the North, and make it difficult to come back to us as subjects? that there is not now the same determination, at all | right to offer the ownership of these human be-

ENTIRE EMANCIPATION, OR INEVITABLE RUIN.

Under these circumstances nothing can save us, but to cross the Rubicon of Emancipation and take the whole country with us. If we throw ourselves on God with this determination, that the North shall be a wholly free government, that we will have nothing more to do with slavery, that we will no more tolerate it, and that we not only do not desire but will not permit the rebellious states, nor any of them, to come back into the Union with their slavery, then we shall couquer. We shall conquer by our freedom. Separating ourselves wholly from slavery, and forbidding property in man as impossible, a slave state could not stand by the side of us, even if the possible juncure were supposed, of such a state obtaining a separate independence. It would be compelled oner or later, to renounce its own slavery, and ask for a Union with us on the basis of freedom. It is only necessary for us to stand firm on this principle, and decree unconditional emancipation, and we have our enemies in our power. The Border States will be compelled to come to us : they will not go to the slave-confederacy; and they cannot remain between two fires. They will have to set their own fire of freedom, and clear their own path in this prairie, to prevent a foreign fire from sweeping over them. All things are safe to us in the policy of freedom; all things are uncertain and hazardous and full of probable ruin

part of the universe. It is no longer a drift, but THE DOCTRINE AND ITS APPLICAa whirlpool. The border states are inevitably desined to be swallowed up in this gulf of glory. They are already in the outer circle of the maelstrom. Between the freedom of the North and the enorced emancipation at the South, their slavery will be ground to powder, provided we stand firm. But if we give way, if we have no principle events cannot supply to us the place of principle. Events cannot hold us up, nor gain us the reputation of principle, no more than the bark of a tree can hold up the trunk after the heart is rotten. It nay stand awhile in calm weather but the first whirlwind shows what it is. We cannot take advantage even of the drift of the universe, without principle. Long before the final conflagration, all hings that have not principle will be blasted, played out, burned up. Now, I, for one, would have my country take such a stand, on principle that it shall last to the last day. I am a conservative, to that degree. I mean to have my princifor my country, hold over, beyond the last con-

But our policy of freedom must be a decisive, exclusive policy : for we cannot afford any more time or strength in trying half measures, and any new compact with slavery will be our death. The proposal to huy back the rebel states into the Unon by sanctioning their slavery, and receiving them as slave-states, must be fatal to us, if successful : for if only one state should accept that proposal, we are a slave holding government, and shall be again govered by slavery.

## THE DECISIVE OPERATION, OR DEATH.

A few weeks since, in a place where we were esiding in the country, an unfortunate man, working in a manufactory, had his hand crushed between the cogs of the wheels. In the greatness of his agony, he implored the Physician to ampuate at once, assuring him that the hand could not be saved, or if it were, could never be useful. But the medical man felt confident that it could, and in he blindness of that confidence applied dressings, bandages and emollients, to reduce the inflamation and spare the hand. It was a mistaken benevoence, and had he been a surgeon he would probably have acted otherwise. But in the attempt to save the hand, he destroyed the life. After a week or two of agony, and of fighting between sope and fear, it became manifest, even to the Physician, that the last necessity was upon him, for the hand had mortified, and if he would save the life of his patient, he must cut it off. So he ssued the proclamation. But the hour that brought him to the conviction of that last necessity was too late. The operation was performed, but alas, the shoulder was mortified, and the patient died the very next day.

Now the evil that needs surgery in our country s not a limb to be severed, but a pestilential wen to be cut off. The iniquity of slavery that we have suffered to grow upon us has been caught in the cogs of God's providential machinery. The treatment must be heroic, not homeopathic, but our President is still trying plasters instead of the knife, though threatening that if the plasters do not answer, he will take the knife. But physic and plasters will never do in the place of surgery. The suffering people are crying out for decisive surgery. They feel that you must cut deep and quick or we die. The President is our surgeon; he people are the wounded patient; slavery is he mortified excrescence that needs to be cut off, of amputation, amputation now, amputation, abso-

ute. Let no part of the cancer be brought back. part of the mischief, if you give an inch, it will once. It is work for the surgeon; it is no consul for future management, as belonging to the frame; or, prescribing for liver-disease, should leave the to an original compact in his constitution with with such folly? Thorough work, or none at all,

entire, can commend us to God and secure his favor. He will not endure our robbery and sacrifice of the enslaved for a burnt offering, on the plea that it was the necessary means of the reconnation, than the proposal of giving up their slaves a striking metaphor which attributed to the at-

WHOLE NO. 137.

We have no more right to offer them to rebels as slaves, than Satan had to offer all the grown stronger on the very same element of delay, kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them, on while we have grown weaker, and it is to be feared pretence that he owned them. We have no more hazards, to put down the rebellion, that there was ings, than we have to offer the Sun, moon, and stars. Indeed, it would not be so impious to claim possession of the whole planetary system, and to offer it to demons in human shape, as it is to assume the ownership of immortal beings, God's living temples, and offer them in guaranteed possession as chattels, to the rebel States as a bribe for rebel loyalty. If any of the subjects of the United States Government are to be offered up as slaves, it ought to be the rebels themselves, but not the innocent victims of their tyranny. If our government are going to guarantee slaveholding, let the rebels themselves be made the slaves, and let the ownership of them be offered to the oppressed and innocent negroes, as the reward of their loyalty. If any must be made slaves, let the rebels now take their turn, and let the loyal

slaves be appointed their guardians. If the proclamation had declared that on and after the first of January, every slaveholder in rebellion should be condemned to involuntary servitude for the crime of treason, and that as fast as taken they should be set to work upon their own plantations, under the charge of those subjects of the United States, whom they had hitherto treated as slaves, this would be but a mild punishment for the extreme and awful guilt of plunging a whole ountry in rebellion and war, for the sake of the privilege of keeping the black race in slavery. May the Lord God of infinite justice and love guide us in the way of justice and mercy, towards the oppressors and the oppressed, and so may he crush the rebellion and save us, as a nation, to the glory of his great name! Amen!

The Lemmon slave case was decided by th New York Court of Appeals, in March, 1860. In his case, Lemmon, with eight slaves, landed in Richmond, and stopped temporarily at No. 3, Carlisle street, while en route from Virginia to Texas. On the 6th day of November, 1852, these

slaves were released on habeas corpus, issuing out of the Superior Court of the City of New fork. They were released under and by virtue of the statute of the State of New York, passed in o person held as a slave, shall be imported, inroduced, or brought into said place, on any pretense whatsoever, and that every such person hould be free. This statute, without restrictions and exception existed at the time the facts posed to guarantee the return of fugitive slaves. ples, the principles of freedom and justice in and of the case transpired, and the only question in and say to the complainants, Yes, gentlemen, the case, was, had the Legislature of the State of the Constitution compels the return of fugitives to another, when the habeas cornus was issued. Texas without doing so, and that they had no intennecessitated by the contingencies of the journey. It was also accepted as the law of nations that a stranger or alien has the right of transit across the territory of any nation with such of his property as he sees fit to take along with him, and and recognize no such thing as property in that his property, or right of property, shall man. By the law of nations, it is true, you may be respected and be free from molestation dur-

were bound together and permeated by a far higher and intenser principle, spirit, and law of property in man, slaves, the law of nations remity, than prevailed among the great family f nations, so that if a stranger could, by the law of nations, travel through France, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and be protected in citizen of the United States, who by the very is the law of nature and of nations, and the Conwords of the Constitution, "shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens, in the subject, is of course presumed to concur. It several States," have the right to pass through the Constitution had provided that slave masters that the Legislature had the right to declare the should have acquiesced, just as we would, ha slaves free, and that the slaves in question were free by virtue of the Act above mentioned. It was taken for granted, that if these slaves had territories of this Union, but as there is no such he passage by their own volition, they would have been returned as fugitives from service or labor, but coming into the State, not by their own volition, but by that of their master, they

The true significance of this wonderful decision, will more fully appear by comment. It takes its key note from the decision of Lord Mansfield, in the Somerset case, in 1772, that slavery is so odious and repugnant, to every principle of natural justice, that it cannot exist except by positive law establishing it. But we quote from the opinions of Justice Denio. " A Virginia gentleman of the name of Stewart,

had occasion to make a voyage from his home in that colony, to England, on his own affairs, with intention of returning, as soon as they were the cancerous wen, that is eating out our life, and | transacted; and he took with him, as his personpoisoning our life-blood. Let the President cut, al servant, his negro slave, Somerset, whom he and save us. There is not a moment to be lost. had purchased in Virginia, and was entitled to Nor will the most threatening display of their in- hold in a state of slavery, by the laws prevailing struments subdue the mischief, or stand in place there. While they were in London, the negro absconded from the service of his master, but was retaken, and put on board a vessel, lying in Cut it all off, while you can. There is no con- the Thames, bound to Jamaica, where slavery the territories of the United States, eventually stitutional necessity or apology for retaining any also prevailed, for the purpose of being there sold, as a slave. On application to Lord Manstake an ell. Let us have the whole operation at field, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, a writ of habeas corpus was issued to Knowles, as Master tation of constitutional doctors that is needed, or of the vessel, whose return to the writ disclosed can any longer be tolerated. What would you the foregoing facts. Lord Mansfield referred say, if a surgeon, setting a man's broken leg, the case to the decision of the Court of Kings should deliberately leave one of the bones broken, Bench, where it was held, by the unanimous opinion of the judges, that the restraint was illegal, and the negro was discharged, (The Negro | be well to consider what would be the result patient with gravel, saying that it was agreeable | Case, 11, Haig. s, 7., 340; Somerset vs Stewart. Lofft, 1.) It was the opinion of the Court, that a which he was not at liberty to interfere! Away state of slavery could not exist except by force is not easy to see how the United States Governof positive law, and it being considered that there was no law to uphold it in England, the And certainly, nothing but justice thorough and principle of the law respecting the writ of habeas ford a single guarantee for slavery, but, with corpus immediately applied themselves to the the law of nations, regarding it as so odious and case, and it became impossible to continue the offensive that it cannot legally exist without imprisonment of the negro. The case was de- positive law establishing it, and shutting it out cided in 1772, and from that time, it became a of the pale of international and inter-state comstruction of our Union, or that it served to renew maxim that "slaves could not exist in England.' ity, regarding no man as property, and recognize the loyalty of rebel States. What can be more The idea was reiterated in the popular literature ing no legal relation of master and slave, so far offensive to God, what more shameful to us as a of the language, and fixed in the public mind by as positive provision goes, can yet take a slave

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which caused the shackles of the slave to fall off. The laws of England respecting personal rights were, in general, the laws of the colonies, and they continued the same system after the Revolution, by provisions in their Constitutions, adopting the common law, subject to alterations by their own Statutes. The Literature of the Colonies was that of the mother country. "The aspect in which the case of fugitive

slaves was presented to the authors of the Constition, therefore, was this; A number of the States had very little interest in continuing the institution of slavery, and were likely soon to abolish it, within its limits. When they should do so, the principle of the laws of England, as to personal rights and the remedies for illegal imprisonment, would immediately prevail, in such States. The judgment in Lemmon's case and the principles announced by Lord Mansfield were standing admonitions that even a temporary restraint of personal liberty by virtue of a title derived under the Laws of Slavery, could not be sustained, where that institution did not exist by positive law, and where the remedy by habeas corpus, which was a cherished institution of this country, as well as in England, was established. Reading then the provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, in the light which these considerations afford, it is impossible not to perceive that the Convention assumed the general principle to be, that the escape of a slave from a State in which he was lawfully held to service into one which had abolished slavery would ipso facto, transform him into a free man. This was recognized as the legal consequence of a slave oing into a State where slavery did not exist even though it were without the consent, and against the will of the master. A fortiori, he would be free, if the master voluntarily brought him into a free State for any purpose of his own. But the provision in the Constitution extended no further than the case of fugitives. As to such cases, the admitted general consequence of the presence of a slave in a free State, was not to prevail, but he was, by an express provision, in the federal compact, to be returned to the party to whom the service was due. Other cases were left to be governed by the general New York, from on board the steamer City of laws, applicable to them. This was not unreasonable, as the owner was free to determine whether he would voluntarily permit his slave to go within a jurisdiction which did not allow him to be held in bondage. That was within his own power, but he could not always prevent his slave from escaping out of the State in which their servile condition was recognized 1817, and re-enacted in 1830, which declares that The provision was precisely suited to this exigency of the case, and it went no further. 20 20 N. Y. Rep. 604. Judge Denio's Opinion.

In the Lemmon Case, the court showing the bead of true loyalty, bows to the provision supdeclaring the slaves free? It was conceded that Had these eight slaves, in controversy, escaped Lemmon and the slaves were in transitu, or tran- from your plantation in Virginia, and taken up sit, from Virginia to Texas, from one slave State | their abode in New York, they would certainly have been returned to you under the clause of and that they only landed in New York because the Constitution and the laws of Congress proit was inconvenient for them to take ship for viding for the return of fugitives from service or labor. But the case of your bringing your own tion of stopping in New York longer than was slaves, voluntarily, upon the soil of New York. even though it be your intention to pass imme diately through the State to some slave State. is vastly different. The laws of nations know no distinction of color, or of slave and master,

take your property, and cross unmolested and

with full protection across the territory of any

nation, but this property must be property in something besides human beings. If you claim cognizes no such right of property, and will not distinguish between you and your slave. Nay, will protect your slave in any claim he may set up to ownership in you, as soon as it will you is person and property, much more should a in your claim to ownership in your slave. Such stitution of the United States being silent on the my State with his slave property. Yet this should be protected in their slave property ourt of highest jurisdiction in this State held while travelling through the free States, we the same instrument provided that slavery should be protected in any or all the States an escaped from Virginia into New York, or made provision, the law of nature and of nations inevitably prevails, and your slaves, from the moment you brought them within the confines of our State, are free men. And do not charge this Act over to the odious act of 1817; 1830 .-If that Act was constitutional, as we say it undoubtedly was, then it was entirely unnecssary. and the decision would have been the same. had that Act never been passed. The only question in the whole case is this: has the Constitution of the United States, in express terms, changed, modified, or limited the law of nature and of nations, in respect to slavery, which says that it is so odious that it cannot, and does not, anytablishing and guaranteeing it? And we answer No! And this our answer places the Constitut tion side by side with the great law of nations.

> The doctrine of this decision was the creed of the Republican Party. It was subscribed to. by a party numerous enough to elect a president, and was proclaimed by the great voice of the American people, and adopted as the doctrine which should forever consecrate to freedom rid the District of Columbia of slavery, and protect the free States from all contact with it. except in obeying and executing the Fugitive

for freedom.

A doctrine, which, in its superficial and inci dental application could stagger the slave power to such an extent that the present gigantic rebellion should have been deemed necessary to save it, is of momentous importance, and it may

when it should be applied, in all its fullness.

Take the Fugitive Slave Law for example. It ment, which, according to this doctrine, has a Constitution for freedom, not only failing to af-

feast, not with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. If we profess to put away slavery as an evil and a crime, and yet renew it as a privilege and a right, for rebellious States, who will, in return for that privilege, give us back their loyalty, this will be a leaven of malice and wickedness such as no language is strong enough to condemn. God forbid that we should be guilty of such madness and impiety. Beneath the very fire of God's judgments, and while professing to obey his will, if we deliberately renew, as a na-

tion, the very crime for which he is chastising us, what can be expected but a retribution like that our utter national destruction. May God in mer-God's word that is more important for us at this cy preserve us from such insanity! Yet we are

#### vellous interposition of his grace, to avoid it. NECESSITY OF BEING WHOLLY RIGHT.

Now our whole object in dwelling upon this danger, is to strengthen our government in the right, and to prevent the attempt, which is being made, and will be pursued with implacable energy and diabolical sagacity and strategy, to defraud God and justice. Our determination is to do what in us lies to prevent the right from being implicated with a continued wrong, which will hinder the right measure from being executintended journey, though it set out right. This is no excursion train of a few miles; you have got to look far ahead, for your course runs and trusty men stationed at them: there are terthe embankment by the hand of a villain whom you had put in charge of that part of the road, or even by the swinging of a false light. But for any State to attempt an opposition. our train in this perilous concern ought not to be a night train at all; we ought to run this free- such a combination of martial and civil law for the brightest day that God has ever lightened

on this continent. contract made with man for sparing Agog or wrong. The States now in rebellion are South part of any party, in Congress or out, to revoke Benhadad ; but a whole burnt offering must be Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia, North Our whole sin must be renounced and the old Carolina and Tennessee. Now for any or all these States that shall, before the first of January, suffered to remain, will again leaven the whole proclaim their loyalty, the proclamation of emanlump with malice and wickedness. God will not cipation is inoperative; it does not apply to such: it is not meant for them, and would not free a single slave. But the proclamation for them, in consequence of what follows in it, is a reconstruction and enthronement of their slaveholding rights as guaranteed by our government. But cursed be the deceiver, which hath in his That portion of the proclamation, if they avail flock a male and voweth, and sacrificeth unto the themselves of it, envelopes at their disposal, and Lord a corrupt thing; for I am a great King, holds fast for their ownership, all the slaves excalamity that ever fell upon this nation, if those rebel States should accept of this invitation and lay down their rebellion. It would constitute us a slaveholding nation, such as never existed on earth. The end of the rebellion in this manner

> would only be the beginning of our doom. Now it is to be feared that the indecision the President, in deferring and making conditional the measure of proposed Emancipation, and providing at the same time for continued slavery, so that freedom and slavery are established together in the same contract, may have made the measure impracticable. So far as the element of injustice and cruelty is in it, towards the enslaved, (and what greater cruelty than the proposition to give them over as slaves to the ownership of rebels on condition of the loyalty of those rebels to us?) so far as that element is there, the proposed measure is attractive of Heaven's vengeance. It ignores the rights of our part, a right to enslave them, for the sake of bringing back the rebel States into the Union

But apart from such cruelty, and considered the work, and determined on it. Above all merely as a policy of conquest, the forewarning of the rebels is a fore-arming of them, and gives them opportunity to defeat our purpose. It gives scope for stratagem and every possible effort on the part of traitors at the North, who sympathize with the rebels and desire the continuance of slavery. The division of sentiment that may be produced, and bitterness of party invoked against the policy of emancipation, are much to be deplored. All our energies united in the right, by and if it is wrung from you, and you would not striking for the right, are needed, giving notice of the blow after it is struck. Putting off and making conditional, the blow against slavery is as if the general of an army, intending to ad vance and take possession of a distant citadel. should give notice to the enemy that he is going to do it, thereby giving time for tearing up the railroads, and fortifying the place, and rendering the capture of it impossible, inviting ambuscades all along the line of the intended advance, and raids from unexpected quarters. There is still time, by striking for God and freedom, by an oppressed, to prevent this evil and secure the

> FREEDOM NOW, AND FREEDOM UNIVERSAL OUR ONLY BAFETY.

And now, if any reason were needed, the man would justify the President in changing it from a threat to an instant reality. They have refused his offer with insult and rage, and hoisted the pirate's flag in answer to it. Now then let him say, You have forfeited the benefit in the offer, and henceforth you shall receive nothing but the penalty. From this moment the slaves committed to me, as Executive of this government, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and in obedience to

surgery of justice and of heaven; and this would save us, but it now looks as though nothing else would add one more measure of the same right- indignation executed against the Jews, for just cousness and justice in regard to the Border the iniquity that we are committing, and taking from reaction or reconsideration, and would com- using it as "the horn of our own strength," "Be-

grace, unto it. If he would declare that whereas, many months ago an offer was made to the Bor. der slaveholding States that if they would enter on a plan of Emancipation, the President and the government would aid them in it, and would provide a liberal compensation to the masters for the freedom of their slaves, and whereas it was stated to them that in the history of the world there never was granted a diviner opportunity of doing so much good by a little effort, and that, if they refused the offer, then the President and this government would be no longer accountable for what might happen in the progress of the endured by the Jews for the same iniquity, even war to their domestic institution, and notwithstanding this warning, they had rejected this offer, therefore for the success of the war, and in obedience to the will of God, and for the purpose

of universal justice, and to carry out and secure the measure of emancipation in the rebel States all persons hitherto held as slaves in the Border States, or in any place within the dominions of the government of the United States, are henceforward and forever free. That would settle this business. That would put slavery and the rebellion and all its sympathizers down, and would set freedom and our government up. There would be no more opposition, no difficulty. Even if there were, God and justice

being on our side, and the government arrayed tification of the robbery admitted, nor any part ed, just as the displacing of the switches by a at God's command against slavery, there would treacherous power may turn the train from its be nothing to fear. The thing once done, every one would see that there is no possibility of re versing it, and every party and every State would, by necessity of self-preservation bow to through an enemy's territory, and you must have it. For, the government being once declared your switches in order, and your signals right, against slavery, not only would the great previous encouragement and inducement to the sunport of slavery be struck away, but the whole in safety, and the next moment be dashed down public mind would set with the strength of an ocean, in the current of freedom, and it would be seen and felt to be madness and self destruction The blow once struck, the decree gone forth

> dom-train through, by daylight; it is a work for the maintenance of justice and freedom, for the crushing of the rebellion, and the very existence and protection of the civil government, would be omnipotent. The blow once struck, no man could right, and do all we can to keep it from the resist it without treason; and any attempt on the or pullify it by any measures for restoring the slavery thus abolished, or returning to their owners the slaves thus set free, would be the annihilation of that party. It would be an attempt to break up the government, and throw the whole country into anarchy. But this blow once struck, the whole energies of the country would rush to its support and enforcement. It would rouse up all our strength, nerve the nation with new and irresistable impulse, give us a right judgment, practical wisdom, new virtue, new principles, new courage, new generals, and above

On the other hand, if this blow be not struck f we do not separate ourselves from this iniquity of slavery, now that it is in our power, but, on the contrary, propose a longer tolerance of it, and a new compromise with it, what then becomes our position, and what is the prospect before

We deliberately renew the Union with the old leaven of this malice and wickedness, in the cen tre. We take the slaves, whom we had declared free by virtue of the rebellion, and whom the rebellion had cast upon us for protection, and we lay them down in slavery, as the foundation of our new friendship with their masters. We realize in our own persons and doings the description of wrath upon desolated Judah, oppressing the poor and crushing the needy, but agreeing with their masters in a new compact of traffic on the capital of such oppression. "The heads of Jacob and and love the evil: they eat the flesh of my people, and flay their skin from off them, and they break their bones, and chop them in pieces, as for the pot, and as flesh within the cauldron; they abhor judgment and pervert all equity. They build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity. Yet will they lean upon the Lord, and say, Is not the Lord among us? none evil can

sake, be plowed up as a field." If we enter into compact with a single slave State on the terms proposed, of securing their slavery for the sake of their loyalty, there never was a more literal challenging of the predicted curse of the Almighty by any people, never a more literal enactment of forbidden sin, never a more perfect instance of what divine inspiration describes as "the turning of judgment into gall, and the fruit of righteousnes into hemlock." know your manifold transgressions and your mighty sins; they afflict the just, THEY TAKE A BRIBE, and they turn aside the poor in the gate, from their right. For three transgressions of Israel, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof, because they sold the righteny edict of immediate and absolute justice to the for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes, and they drink the wine of the condemned, in the house of their god;" the wine of the blood of these poor slaves, offered up in sacrifice for the new Union, trodden out, as if they were a load of black Hamburg grapes, in the wine press of the slave-power, turned upon the oppressed by the

lever of our government, to secure thereby the With what appalling direction, on account this sin, the most fiery passages of God's word are turned against us. We have done this, we have caught men in this drag of slavery, and offered them as a bribe for the consolidation of our own government, and we have burned incense to this drag, thereby to be delivered from the power tempt to mingle injustice with justice, or set that Proclamation which guaranteed the security of of evil, coveting an evil covetousness for this puramalgamation forth to the nations as an example | the rebel States in the privilege of slavery, if | pose. But the woe from God is marked against this very course. "Thou hast consulted shame to January, and now, by virtue of the authority thy house, by cutting off many people (far more, in our case, at one blow, than Judah ever attempt ed, in all their history) and hast sinned against thy soul. For the stone shall cry out of the wall the will of God, and in accordance with justice and the beam out of the timber shall answer it slavery must have no rotten timber. The sword and the Constitution, I declare slavery to be for- Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city. (but much more a State), by that that people shall labor in the very fire, and shall weary themselves for very vanity."

The taunt of Mr. Gladstone, and the opinion of Europe, that Jefferson Davis has made a nation. brings forcibly to mind the threat of the divine

that they confidently reckoned on its speedy

such madness, or the madness of such guilt?

all the owners being regarded as loyal.

erosity or justice? Is it just, or generous, to barter the humanity of millions, to give up all their being continued as such, for the sake of recovering our authority over the territory, where they are thus enslaved? Even if the transaction were not unjust, has our Government any right, so to dispose of three millions of its subjects, or one million, or five hundred thousand? By what authority does the President engage to keep in slavery a portion of the inhabitants of any State, in

order to secure the loyalty of the other portion? If he had any such authority, would not the loyalty of such a state be dearly purchased by the consecration of that innocent portion of its inhabitants to slavery and the establishment of this demoralizing institution among the people? Would it not be much cheaper and more gainful to occupy the state with an army of a hundred those infamous wretches that brought the divine thousand men, if need be, and reestablish the state permanently in the Union by sweeping slavery out of it, and industriously, profitably, peacefully religiously in the Union, by creating a class of intelligent free laborers, instead of human beings princes of the house of Israel hate the good treated as merchandise, necessitating on the on side, a class of abject, down trodden whites, and on the other, of treasonous demoralized tyrants? Is it just or generous towards the white inhabi tants, themselves, considering the proof furnished by this rebellion and war of the fact that slavery reduces the whole people to a state of almost say age barbarism, educating and disciplining them in such a manner, that if they pass out of this come upon us. Therefore shall Zion, for your world with that character they cannot possibly enter heaven, -- is it an act of generosity or justice to keep them in this educating hell of slavery. when we might have delivered them out of it How can we answer to God, either on the one hand for consigning to the tortures and immoralities of slavery such a multitude of human beings whom he has put it in our power to redeem, or, on the other, for making a fresh generation of slaveholders, and steeping them anew in the guilt of all the crucities and sins that compose and wait upon the practice of slaveholding? God having viven us the opportunity of saving them forever, hem and their posterity, from the barbarities and norrors of such a social state, how can we ourselves escape the wrath of the Almighty if we thrust them back into such sin and misery?

By the very reluctance to strike our blow against slavery, by the very policy announced from the very first time that the measure of emancipation was demanded, the policy of defering such a measure till the last mortal necessity should constrian us into it, making it manifest that t was indispensable to our own existance; by this very policy of reluctance and delay, we have greatly neutralized the strength and dephlogisticated, not to say demoralized the spirit of our ar-Let us purge out the old leaven, and keep the plete the structure of universal freedom, bring-hold, I will raise up against you a nation, O mies; and we have given opportunity to the friends

Che Principii

slave is wrongfully held; if by positive law then by a law which the United States Government had nothing to do with framing, and for which it is not responsible. It is repugnant to the law by which government exists, that it should undertake to enforce laws which it did not make, and which, by its own Constitution, it cannot presume to sanction, but, on the contrary, condemns. Granting, for argument's sake, what is almost universally assumed to be true, that in the clause of the Constitution, supposed to authorize the Fugitive Slave law, the words " persons held to service or labor," mean slaves, and " persons to whom such service or labor is due," mean their masters or owners; does it yet appear that the clause thus divested of its ambiguity and indefiniteness, is broad enough to authorize this act for the return of fugitive slaves? Granting that the clause defines strictly (which it does not.) the status of the slave, does it vet appear that it gives the United States government any anthority to interfere to protect, guarantee, uphold, maintain help slavery, in any manner whatever? In the light of the doctrine we have quoted, no such authority is conferred. With this doctrine before us, nothing can render the so-called fugitive clause capable of being executed, except another clause preceding it in the Constitution, affirming, for example, sub stantially as follows.

"For the purposes of the clause hereinafter contained authorizing the return of fugitives to slavery or voluntary servitude is recognized and sanctioned by law, and Congress shall have power to make such provisions as they shall see fit to enforce the said provisions."

But without such a provision, what can the Uni ted States say to a slave master invoking her interposition for the return of his fugitive slave, on the ground of the aforesaid fugitive slave clause? Why friend" the government should say "I cannot touch your stave. I cannot distinguish between him and you. I have no slavery, and I cannot authorize slavery. I endorse the law of nations, which abhors and condemns it. There is, as you say, the clause in the Constitution, saying, can mean no more than a rule of amity between the States. I have no authority to interfere My courts will not hear your case. My marshals will not arrest your slave, so long as he is innocent of crime, and my Congress cannot, without usurpation, enact a law to help you. You must go to the State, where the slave is domiciled, for help, and procure an amendment to the

[To be Continued.]

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, New-York city GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city

JOHN McCOMB, Worcester, Mass. ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich. T. M. CHISHOLM, New Bedford, Ms. JOHN WINCH, Canadice, N. Y.

> ----"THE OPEN SECRET"

OF PEPUBLICAN DECLENSION; AND OF DEMO

CRATIC RESURRECTION. In our last week's issue, we exposed the boastthat the 'MORAL OF THE ELECTION indicated the extinction of Radical Abolitionism Scarcely were our strictures upon the pro-slavery World and Herald, in type, when a thunder clap from Washington turned their rejoicings into lamentations. Instead of heralding the death and burial of Radical Abolitionism, they cried out that Radical Abolitionism had controlled the Cabinet and President, and procured the removal of Mc-Clellau. This latter announcement, though we fear it is extravagant and premature, will prove we trust, to have been much nearer the truth than the former one.

In the process of disproving the extinction or decline of Radical Abolitionism, we indicated, hint-wise, some of the

CAUSES OF REPUBLICAN DECLENSION.

That phenomenon deserves further attention Along with its discussion, the causes of the sudder resusitation of the old pro-slavery Democracy, after a period of suspended animation and appar ent death, must necessarily come under review The two topics are in reality, one.

FALL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Never was a political party more flatly floored than was the Democratic party, two years ago At the fall of Fort Sumpter, some six months later, its funeral was seemingly celebrated in Un ion mass meetings wherein the Dickinsons of the party bore a conspicuous part, and no voice was raised against its burial. But now, within a brief period, the defunct party starts into new life? From what quarter have the passing winds blown the breath of life into it, again?

HOW THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ATTAINED POWER.

The Republican party came into power, on the strength of anti-slavery votes. Objectionable, in the eyes of anti-slavery men in general, and of radical abolitionists in particular, as was the Republican platform, that defect was overcome by eloquent speeches in popular assemblies, wherein the strongest denunciations of slavery ever heard, were freely uttered, and the severer the denunciation, the more enthusiastic was the popular response, and the more plentiful the crop of votes. In vain did a few wary radicals demand that these utterances should be incorporated into the platform. In vain did they caution their more confiding brethren against the danger of being caught by empty pretensions. The policy of omitting the strong meat of radicalism, in the platform, was commended, as prudent. The assurance that the seeming defect, in profession would be remedied in practice, when the party, was once seated in authority, was incessant and confident. These appeals, for the most part, prevailed with the masses. So, also with utterances of the press. The Tribune and the Independent grew up to greatness on the public patronage awarded to their strong anti-slavery utterances, not to their complicity with compromise, or their consent to gradualism and postponement.

The conservative support of the Republican party, won by its conservative platform, was but a negative support. The active, enthusiastic, energetic support of the party, came from its most advanced and most zealous anti-slavery men. Take away these, and you take away the rank and file of its army. Quench the spirit that animates these men, and you take away the animus, the life-blood of the party, and leave it but a dead machine, in the hands of its conservative managers, office-seekers, speculators, runners, hangers-on, and timid adherants, which comprize nearly the sum total of all the converts it has attracted by the "conservative" features of its platform. In saying this, we do not contradict what we have said elsewhere, that radical abolitionism has never been admitted to a seat in the Republican counsels, nor allowed to furnish a plank in its platform. Radicalism has only been permitted to supply the fuel, and do the drudgery, while conservatism has engineered the machinery and stood at the helm.

ITS PROMISE TO "DETHRONE THE SLAVE POWER."

We repeat it, then, without reservation, or danger of contradiction, that, with all its defects, inconsistencies, and bad management, the Republi- North, is taking place, before our eyes?

escaped. By its own sanction and authority the can party gained the ascendancy, by the votes of the people, simply and solely because the people believed the party to be a machine for operating, to a great extent, at least, against slavery. They supported it for no other object. It made no issue

on any other topic, tariff or anti-tariff, bank or made its appeals. Take away its anti-slavery claims, and it had none to urge. No issue of Un-Federal Constitution or Confederate Constitution. was then before the people. No secession had taken place, and there was no

Rebellion to be put down. The political supremacy of the slave power was the grand question at soue. "Shall Slavery, Slaveholders, the slave in terest, the slave power, continue, as then and preriously, to control the National Counsels ?" This was the question. The specific thing promised by the Republican leaders was the dethronement of the Slave Power, at Washington. We do not forget that they promised to do this, "without in-

terfering with slavery in the states." Nor do we It has long demanded and predicted a resusitaforget that they promised an impossibility, in this. The promise nevertheless, was made, and the people believed in the possibility of its being done, and in the determination of their chosen leaders to do it. And, in doing it, the pro-slavery Democracy,

was, of course to be overthrown. This was always understood, by all the parties concerned. On no point was the pledge and promise of the Republican leaders more clear, more emphatic, more unceasingly reiterated than on this. And on that pledge, the masses of Republican voters implicity relied. Whatever else the party when in power might fail to accomplish, this one thing was to be accomplished, of course. The slave power and the pro-slavery Democracy were to be put down, and kept down, with a strong hand. Scores of thousands of earnest anti-slavery men. including radical abolitionists, voted the Republican ticket for President, with twingings of conscience and misgivings of heart, on account o the pledge to "let slavery alone in the states". yet voting, because they were determined-as they often expressed it-to give the pro-slavery that furtitives &c., shall be returned: but this Democracy one last one fatal kick, and put down the rule of the slave power, over white men, at least. After this, with freed hands, they would see what they could do for the blacks. So they voted, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his cabinet came into power in pursuance of their votes.

> OW THE SLAVE POWER HAS BEEN " PUT DOWN! And how has the supremacy of the Slave Power een put down? And how has the pro-slavery

Democracy been put down, by this Republican Administration How? Why, by instantly seeing well to it that the pro-slavery Democracy-(for what other

Democracy is there in this country, than the proslavery) -should be strongly represented in every department of the National service! Why was this? The Administration found it

self at war with a pro-slavery Democracy under arms, in rebellion against it. And, what better could the Administration do than secure to itself the support, the co-operation, the assistance, of all the pro-slavery Democracy it could find in the land, not vet actually in arms against it? And now should it do this but by finding posts of honor and emolument for this loyal pro-slavery Democracy to fill, under the government? Pro-Slavery Democracy had already monpolized to itself the ion's share of the naval and military offices. Pro-Slavery Democracy was beir-at-law-in possesion of the military education of West-Point. The pro-slavery rebellion had already attracted to itself, by natural affinity, a large portion of the pretond to be n negociation for the remainder. There was no prought up, at whatever price. The Richmond papers complained bitterly that the Washington Government outbid them, and drew away some that they had a right to count upon, McClellan among the rest. Be this as it may, the pro-slavery Democracy of McClellan was never questioned, and he secured an eligible appointment, of course On entering Virginia, his famous Preclamation, (never annulled by the President,) promising to put down the first risings of anti-slavery rebellion against the slaveholders "with an iron hand" secured for him the admiration of all the pro-slavery gentry in the land, the New York Herald not excepted. He has been the pet idol of the proslavery Democracy and of the Administration, ever

THE SLAVE POWER CONTROLLING THE ADMINISTRA-

Pro-Slavery Democracy took command of the Army, and left it for Republicanism and Anti-Slavery to take subordinate offices under it, or tributing the recent triumphs of the Democracy to serve in the ranks. Pro-Slavery Democracy the bad conduct of the war, the ill success of our squatted down before Manassas, all winter, be- armies. This military solution of the problem is fore rebel wooden guns, till the rebels quietly received, by many, as satisfactory, without looking emoved. Pro-Slavery Democracy repeated the ame process before Yorktown, and before Rich- will, perhaps, be rejected, as importment, unimpormond. Pro-Slavery Democracy, in the person of tant, or superfluous. Gen. Halleck, carried on the war at the West, and allowed Beauregard and his forces to escape from Corinth to Richmond, unharmed. Pro-Slavery Democracy has been permitted, in defiance of Congress, to seize and return slaves from

Pro-Slavery Democracy has allowed our camps be searched for fugitive slaves, giving full is that cause? cense for the entrance of spies. Pro-Slavery Democracy has excluded slaves from the army and refused to receive from them the important information which, (as Secretary Seward has innave testified they were pre-eminently qualified and willing to impart. Pro-Slavery Democracy has employed the Republican and Anti-Clavery soldiers of the free North to fire upon loyal lic property, nevertheless, and belongs, sadly oppressors. Pro-Slavery Democracy has stepped in, and displaced Fremont, on the eve of his winning a glorious victory, and has hushed the warring elements to peace. Pro-Slavery Demo- any of the correspondence paraded to do away the efbecoming sufficiently anti-slavery to be willing that slavery should be sacrificed to save the back ground. Pro-Slavery Democracy, controling the President, has annulled the proclamations of Fremont, Phelps and Hunter, lest the peculiar institution should suffer damage. Pro-Slavery Democracy, dictated and procured from the President, a military Governorship for North Carolina and Tennessee, for the protection of slavery, and in the carrying out of the proanti-slavery, and protesting against such pro- and wisdom. slavery misrule.

In a word, the Slave Power, and the Pro-Slav ery Democracy, so far from having been put down by the Republican Administration, as was promised to the country, had become more firmly seated upon the back of the saddled nation than ever. Seward had himself become part and parcel of it; and the President seemed unable to withstand him.

Allthe pro-slaveryismof the country, in the meantime, whether Democratic, Whig, Republican, or time, whether Democratic, Whig, Republican, or what not, is in evident process of cristallization into the one great pro-slavery party, whereof the now rising Democratic party of the North, is the nucles and center. Is it any marvel that a

and unconsciously, it has itself breathed into the nostrils of the old carrion carcass, the breath of life. Its promised mission to put down the supremacy of the Slave Power and the Pro-

anti-bank. As an anti-slavery party, simply, it Slavery Democracy, has been overlooked and forgotten, in its zeal to put down the pro-slavery rebellion. In this, it has virtually made a league ion or of Disunion, of Treasen or of Loyalty, of with the pro-slavery Democracy, has taken it into its bosom, has formed a partnership with it and has yielded up to it the reins of the Govern-

The grand central organ of all the pro-slavery ism in the land-the New York Herold, has long affected to speak for, and in the name of the Administration, alternately praising it, and threatening it, as if it had it under its control. So perfectly has it pointed out its course, beforehand, in many instances, that intelligent readers, on both sides of the Atlantic, have come to consider it a semi-official organ of the Government. tion of the conservative pro-slaveryism of the North, to support the President, in Congress and in the several States. It now hails its pre diction in process of fulfilment-somewhat prematurely, to be sure-but with sufficient appearance of plausibility, to answer its ends.

Pro-Slavery Democracy has deluged the Army of the Potomac with that mendacious periodical to the exclusion of journals that might expose its falsehoods, till it has been boasted that change of policy, unfavorable to slavery, would incite the officers to give up their commissions and the soldiers to throw down their arms.

All this, Pro-Slavery Democracy has done, un til in the person of McClellan, it has set the General-in-Chief, and the President, himself, at defiance, refusing to obey peremptory orders to march against the enemy.

HOW, OR WHY, SHOULD IT BE OTHERWISE?

Why should not Pro-Slavery Democracy re ive and lift up its head? Having taken posses ion of the Executive and military departments of the Government, and never having, for a sin gle moment, been dislodged from the Federal Judiciary, why should it not aspire to the possession of the Legislative? Why should it not grasp at the State Governments, as well as the National? What could be more congruous than that the whole conduct of public affairs should be of a piece? If Pro-Slavery Democracy can control the war policy, and the army, why hould it not control Congress ?

And what is the Republican Party, that it should demur? Having given up its President, its Cabinet, and the Army, of what use to it, or to the country, could be its hold on the remain der? If the Pro-Slavery Democracy is to be entrusted with the sword, why not with the purse? If it is to control the Executive, why not the

Has the Republican party fulfilled its mission Has it redeemed its pledge, to free the country from the rule of the Pro-Slavery Democracyhe Slave Power? Can it do it, while it adheres to its pledge of letting slavery alone in the States? One of these pledges must fall to the ground, unfulfilled. Which shall it be?

Is the Republican Party satisfied with its have ng, on paper, abolished slavery in the Federal District, and the Territories, &c., &c., withou doing anything more? If it is, it may as well stand aside. If it is not let it bestir itself and show the nation and the world, what more it can do? In a word, let it avow itself a radical abo lition party, or give place to one. Or else, let it merge itself in the Pro-slavery Democratic party and drift with it, into the arms of Jeff. Davis. Le efforts at trying to be neither. If it be some thing, let it be known what that something i If it be nothing, let it vanish into the non entity

#### KEY TO OUR MILITARY "STRAT-EGY."

The "open secret" of our political declension, dis aster, and dismay, has been unveiled in a preceding article. We have seen a Republican Administration inviting a partnership with pro-slavery Democracy, yielding itself up to its counsels, coming under its direction; and, in consequence, we have seen the invited guests assuming to be lord of the mansion, and giving due notice to the proprietor to pack his trunks, and be off. Having succeeded in making the Administration inefficient, it makes that inefficiency an argument for ousting it. Nine tenths of all our political journals, Democratic, Whig, or Republican, agree, indeed, in at any further, and so our moral and political solution

But how came it to pass that the conduct of the war has been inefficient, our arms unsuccessful, and the country in a state of discouragement, inviting political change? That question lies back of the mere fact of military imbecility, ill success, and discouragement. The military cause has, itself, a cause, to be inquired after, and discovered. What

In reply, we shall produce a document already familiar to the country, but which has not, before, been recorded in the Principia. The substance of GEN. Scott's now famous Letter, published by ormed the Governments of Europe.) our officers John Van Buren, has been stated by us, but we have, somehow, through disgust, or otherwise, refrained from re-producing a document said to have neen surreptitiously obtained It has become pubcolored men, who had risen in arms against their enough, to our public history. No subsequent explanation or publication, by GEN. Scott, las modified, a single iota, the significance of its revelations. Its authenticity is unquestioned. It is later in date, than eracy, and all other pro-slavery, in the Border feet of it, upon the public mind. It still stands, as States, has dictated and controlled the war the latest and most matured sentiment of the distinpolicy of the government. Democratic Generals, guished writer, up to the time when the conduct of this war was committed to his hands. Nor hosits writer claimed or intimated that, during the time he di-Union, have lost caste, and been thrust into the rected the conduct of the war, his sentiments underwent any change, or that they are changed, to the present day. Mr. Van Buren claims, and it is not denied, that he obtained the copy of the Letter from Gen. Scott himself, without any injunction of privacy; and it has been stated in the papers, (we believe without contradiction,) that many other copies of the same Letter are extant, obtained in the same manner; insomuch that the recipients gramme, slaves were returned to their masters, received, with it, the impression that the General and a worthy loyal citizen of North Carolina was particularly well satisfied with the production, banished from the State, for the crime of being as a specimen of his political and military sagacity

We are relieved therefore, from any further scruples in respect to recording and commenting upon this remarkable paper, which here follows.

Washington, March 3, 1861. ored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his cabinet, I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what I have before said to you orallythis supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of

our (so late) happy and glorious Union. To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times

the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party; adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace

The Republican Administration at Washingon, has necessitated it. However unwittingly,

In return of many, if not of all the States which leads to the Capitol, and not for the invasion of soverhave already broken off from the Union. Without leign States. Why, else, were Maryland soldiers and rivet them; we stand and watch that no man express knows it was not.—Ask them about the some equally benign measure, the remaining slave-holding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days—when this city, being included in a foreign country, would re-quire a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops

o protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside he ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockade them.

and blockade them.

III. Conquer the Secoded States by invading armies. No doubt this may be done in two or three years, by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men stimating a third for garrisons, and a loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, property on the other side, would be frightful, how-

ever perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at the enormous waste of human life to the North and North West—with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and cui bono? Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors; but to be held for generations, by beavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or tapes which it would be possible to extort from them—followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the Saceded States, Wayward sis-

ters, depart in peace!
In haste, I remain, very truly yours,
Winfield Scott. Hon, WM. H. SEWARD, &c.

The time of this correspondence, the circum tances, the parties, are to be carefully noted. It was on the day previous to the inauguration of President Lincoln, and, on the face of it, was designed to influence his political, as well as military policy. It is addressed to Mr. Seward. Secretary of State, elect, at that time, and ever since, regarded as the leading member of the Cabinet. Mr. Seward, by his speeches in the Senate had become known to the country, and to Europe, as the champion of the "Crittenden, or Peace Convention policy," alluded to, in this Letter of Gen. Scott. Very evidently, this policy, first named in the Letter, was the favorite of the distinguished writer, and the fourth of the series, a peaceful separation was his next choice. The two intermediate ones, appear to have been thrown in, for the purpose of showing, in the contrast, that neither of them being

feasible the other two alternatives only remain-

ed, both of them looking to pacification, not

The second, the collection of duties outside of he ports, and blockading them, could be, of hemselves, but temporary, and unavoidable ex pedients. The third, the conquest of the rebelon by invading armies, is the only one argued against by the General-in-Chief of the National armies! Whatever else he was in favor of doing, there was one thing, very evidently, that he was not in favor of doing: and that was, reso lute, determined, aggressive fighting, to put down the rebellion by force of aims! The thing was very difficult, and expensive to be done, at all, even if it could be done; and if it were effectually done, the very worst consequences would be the result of our victories-consequence more to be deplored than either a peaceful separation, or a pacification upon the Crittenden-Peace-Convention-Seward platform of an unamendable amendment of the Constitution, fastening slavery upon the country, under national protection, for all future time, however much the people might desire a change!

Here, then, we have the war policy of Gen Scott. It was to be a war that would not involve a resolute determination to " conquer the seceded States by invading armies." What then could it be, but a war of mere self-defence, particularly of the seat of Government-a war to be carried tions to hold the enemy at bay, making no atesulting in "devastated provinces-not to be rought into harmony," so long as slavery be eft undisturbed, nor even then, without a despotism, "a Protector, or an Emperor!" For how hould there be a Republic, without slavery Or how, without the most frightful despotism should men be restrained from holding their fellow men as property! And was not the Presilent and his party pledged to let slavery alone

the States? Was the war policy of Gen. Scott adopted by the Administration? It was Mr. Seward's own policy, from the start, as is evidenced by his neeches in the Senate his letter to Mr. Adam is repeated and confident predictions that there would be no war, and, after there was war, tha t would speedily be brought to a close.

With Seward in the Cabinet, and Scott at th head of the Army, what else could the war be, beyond the programme of the Letter be

fore us, from the latter to the former? But was the war policy of Messrs. Scott and seward, adopted by President Lincoln? If i vas not, how happened it that, with this Letter before him, (for, on the very face of it, it was mainly designed for his eye.) how happened it hat the distinguished and talented authors and dvocates of the policy, were retained in the mportant posts assigned to them? Had the President been opposed to their policy, had he been determined on a resolute prosecution of war against "the seceded States by invading armies," in preference to either a pro-slavery pacification, or a separation, would be have in posed on the Lieut.-General of the National rmies, the task known to be abhorent to him Would it have been either kind to the Lieut. General, or safe to the country, to commit to his onduct an enterprise that he deemed unwise, next to hopeless, and worse than a defeat, in case t were achieved?

Would General Scott, with the knowledge that the President's convictions, purposes, and obects were opposite to his own, have consented hold a position requiring him to attempt oringing to pass, results which he believed would be fatal to the liberties of his country? We have too much respect for Gen. Scott to be

No. It cannot be. President Lincoln must have conformed his war policy to the theories of Mr. Seward, and the programme of Gen. Scott. How else could the three have acted harmoniously together? How else could be have confided in them? How else could they have co-operated with him? Believing the three to be sincere, truthful, earnest men, intent on serving their country, we must believe that, in their war policy, they were substantially agreed.

With these views, the entire history of the war corresponds. The war has been wagednot to "conquer the seceded States by invading armies," and by success in this enterprise, to rule over "fifteen desolated provinces," and enthrone "a Protector or an Emperor." It has been only to defend the Government and the Capitol, to weary out both sides, the North and the South, and thus incline both sides to a pacifi cation, on "the Crittenden, or Peace Convention." or Seward and Scott programme, or if this should be found impracticable, to "say to the seceeded States-Wayward sisters-depart in peace."

This is the pro-slavery Democratic platform Dear Sir: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers and find himself installed an honow, and this must have been the Sewardtherefore, brought forward by John Van Buren, to encourage a Democratic meeting in their op position to the war.

If such were not the views of the Administra tion, why was it given out that the proposed supply of provisions for Fort Sumpter and Fort prevent hungry persons from starving? Why

enrolled on a similar pledge?

In perfect harmony with this programme has been the entire conduct of the war, previous to he removal of McClellan. General Scott, whether from the decrepitude of age, or from disgust or discouragement, or all these combined, reired from the service, and McClellan was, by is recommendation, promoted to the high post he has, until recently, filled. That his policy has been identical with that of Gen. Scott, no one will dispute. In another article, we have sketched an outline of the "strategy" by which the war has been managed, and need not repeat our own words here. By way of corroboration, we will, however, present a sketch from a journal of well known intelligence, and candor.

The N. Y. Evening Post, editorial, of Novemer 7, gives the following.

"For eighteen months the nation had been engaged in a war which every patriotic man acknowledged to be just an necessary, but which had protracted its evils over a much longer space of time than any body had anticipated. It was undertaken, indeed at the outset, with no adequate sense of its magnitude or malignity. Mr. Lincoln, going to Wash ington with the purest intentions, yet as a compara-tively inexperienced man, threw himself into the hands of General Scott and Mr. Seward, the one reputed the first military man of his age, and the other standing in the foremost rank of our states men. He sought their opinions, and was guided by their counsels. General Scott, it is now evident from the letter of March 3, 1860, clandestinely published by John Van Buren, had no intention of fighting the rebellion vigorously; he thought it impracticable to attempt the reduction of the se ceded States; and he rather preferred a compro mise, on the ground of Crittenden's resolutions, o a voluntary dismissal of "the wayward sisters," to severe hostilities. Mr. Seward, we infer from his political letters to Mr. Adams, was then inclined to be of the same opinion.
"Under their auspices, Mr. Lincoln made his call

for seventy-five thousand men, not to crush the rebellion so much as to recover and repossess the orts, arsenals and fortified places which had bee violently taken by the rebels from the control of t United States. He calrusted the management the war to generals who shared in the doubts and coincided in the sentiments of the Commander-Chief. None of them thought of conducting it hey would have conducted a war against a foreign enemy, or of striking swift, decided and effective blows at the cause of the rebellion, which was slavery. On the centrary, McClellan, Patterson evens, and others who held important commands assured the enemy that their local institutions meaning slavery, would be protected with an iron When a General, keeper eyed and mor earnest heart d than the rest like Fremont brol away from this preposterous position, and d clarethe slaves free, to detach their affections from the masters and divert the resources of their labor from subsequently displaced. A power behind the throne, called the border-state influence, destroyed im and every other person who earnestly endeav ored to smite the rebellion in front. It out that our armies and fleets, under the command mainly of men who had little heart in the cause, would be amply sufficient to suppress the revolt in "about sixly days."

ern brethren" as bitter and determined enemiesthis deference to the opinions and wishes of a clan of border politicians, whose sympathies with the South and slavery, to say the least, were very strong, produced, as they naturally might, a timidity, a feebleness, and a procrastination in the conduct of the war, which, when not disastrous, was wearisome. The loyal states had willingly made the most stupendous preparations; large armies were speedily organized and equipped, and money was lent to the government by the capitalists of the cities, and even by the poorer classes, with a fre handed liberality that quite surprised the Old World, and became the subject of no little national were raised, they were kept idle a whole winter of the banks of the Pots mac. Some splendid fighting on by digging trenches, making vast prepara- was done at the West, and along the Atlantic

Then came the blundering campaign of the Pen insular, in which our young men perished by ti ten thousand, in postileutial swamps; next, the me blundering campaign of Pope at Manassas; as finally the rebel raids into Maryland and the fra States, which were happily stopped by the battle of Antietam, though that splendid battle was not followed up by any vigorous sequel. Meanwhile, a new army of six hundred thousand men had beer called for and raised; new issues of paper money were resorted to; taxes had been imposed upor every kind of business; a draft was ordered to sup ply the defect of volunteers; and yet, in spite very sacrifice, every effort, the most unbounded public spirit on the part of the citizens, in spite of mense losses of men and money, which had desolated and impoverished thousands of families, it was seen that the rebels were still able to menace the capital with as much if not more effrontery t they had exhibited eighteen months before. we wonder, then, if under such trials and delays the people were disappointed, if they began to despond f success, or if they were convinced of the utter government? The change of that policy, announced y the Proclamation, came too late to arrest the eeling of gloom and of reaction which had already et in adversely to the Administration.'

The Post thus accounts for the lack of support he Administration received at the recent elections .- We cite in proof of the truth of our further position that, while the political declension at he polls was owing to military failures, those military failures were owing to political unsoundness in the Administration, rendering impossible any vigorous military enterprize.

#### VALIDITY OF THE CLAIM THAT WE ARE THE FREE STATES.

It was remarked, recently, by a writer animadverting upon the imbecility of our government and contending that this imbecility is the cause of our not conquering our enemies --- it was remarked that "we have civilization, wealth, numbers, intelligence, moral prestige, material, and liberty on our side. They have slavery, barbarism, ignorance, and relative poverty."

We have too long deceived ourselves with these self-flattering representations. If we will look at the matter candidly, we shall have to confess that we have no more liberty than they, so long as we claim it only for ourselves, but guarantee slavery for others. We, who maintain this guarantee, and promise not to interfere with slavery where it exists under our government, are in no respect freer than they, who themselves hold the slaves, under our guarantee against interference and insurrection. And they who hold the slaves, and claim as a divine privilege, and a constitutional right, the holding of them, have just as much liberty as we, and are just as truly free states, one element of their freedom being the right to hold others in slavery, and one element of our freedom being the obligation to assist and secure them in that right of the possession of slaves.

And then, as to superior civilization, it may well be questioned who really are highest in the rank of civilized states, they who practice slavery. or they who secure and guarantee them in that practice adding to it the sanction both of reli-

And then again, as to moral prestige, if they have lost in moral prestige, by the practice, of slavery, what have we gained by the sanction of it, by securing it to them, and guaranteeing it practice as perpetual, and safe from all interference? Which party is highest in morals and civilization? they that trade in slaves, or they that stand by, and watch over the traffic, to secure its perfect freedom? Which party are the nost civilized ghouls? they that make drinking cups, out of the skulls of dead enemies, or they that deliver up the living bodies and soulsskull, brains, and whole immortal intelligenceof friends, to be bought, sold, and tortured as chattels, to the latest posterity?

It is incontestable that our enemies have r Pickens, was merely a matter of humanity, to more slavery than we, so long as we maintain and secure their slavery for them. It is our else, in response to the objections of Gov. Hicks | slavery as well as theirs, until we cut ourselves of Maryland, against the crossing of his State, by loose from it, and forbid it; the only difference resurrection of the old pro-slavery party of the North, is taking place, before our eyes?

| North | N

eign States. Why, else, were Maryland soldiers and rivet them; we stand and watch that no man Express knows it was not.—Ask them about those may interrupt them. Our work is as much a part of the process as theirs. We have held them if they would exchange their present condidown the victims for them to bind and torture. tion, bad as it is, for the horrors, the heathendon We did this, when John Brown intruded upon the barbarism, the mental darkness, the enforced their rights. We have done it, in executing the fugitive slave law, and we still do it.

But we have done still worse than this. Since the war commenced, we have turned principals liberty, of free religion, of the privilege of read in this business of slavery. We are now, what ing the scriptures: then notice, in the contr we were not before, a slaveholding government. We hold the slaves of loyalists for them. We of these priceless blessings—how much more also hold the slaves of rebels, and offer to deliver serving of them—than are the editors of the up or pay back those slaves to the rebels, as a press. bribe and compensation for their loyalty. We hold the slaves by proclamation, and single out, from among the whole of them, such as shall be free, and all the rest are kept slaves by our decrees, our laws, our help, our refusal to set them ment with its still more insolent implication, that

If any man denies this, let him explain the of- as well off as the slaves, may rightfully be held as fer of the President to exempt from emancipation slaves, and that it would be cruelty to change such rebellious slaveholding States as will lay their condition. down their arms before the month of January. If this be not the assumption by the United States government, of entire power over the the Express next charges it upon the United slaves, to dispose of them at pleasure, we know States Government, in sending "some two hun not what can be. If we should offer at public dred thousand white soldiers into Virginia auction a house on the Fifth Avenue, it is the ssumption of the power to sell, and the public abolitionists,"-for having sent armies to the auction is a sale. Let any man who denies, remember also the law which we have passed, consigning the mothers, wives, and children of the cause it occasions the liberation of slaves, (chief slaves of loyal masters to perpetual slavery. What was that but the assumption, and execu- the country shall have peace by puting down tion, by our government, of the power to hold anti-slavery agitation, and joining with the South and make slaves?

Such is still our attitude, our complicity with slavery, and it is fatal to our cause. It sets God ly women and children whose husbands are and justice against ourselves, as well as against work for the Government" with no pay but the he rebels, and threatens to engulf both parties n a common ruin.

"The North has failed to produce a moral in pression," as the Independent justly affirmed, either at home or abroad, in favor of free instiitions, nor has she shown that free institutions ced abler men than slave institutions." But why and whence this shameful result? Simply have their own way, in everything, if the add cause hers are the slave institutions, and all of the Erpress should be followed he fatal consequences, so long as she maintains hen, for the slave States. Where are the free nstitutions? Where can you find them, if all gether tolerate slavery? Certainly no more at ie north than at the South, if we sustain slavery. Excepting slavery, the Southern States are free as the Northern, and if the Northern States sustain slavery in the Southern, then, neither in North nor South are either Govern nent or people truly free.

If he that putteth the bottle to his neighbor is s guilty as he that drinks from it, then are they ho support the South in their slavery as guilty the slaveholding South. And the pretence o king away the slaves of rebels is no excuse, no astification for keeping the slaves of loyalists; more than a man's keeping the bottle from s own children would justify him in holding it to the lips of his neighbor's children. If slavery is in the Constitution, and we are

ithful to slavery then ours are not institution of liberty, nor is our nation a nation of freemer or is the trust we have assumed for ourselves for mankind the glorious trust of liberty, but trust of slavery. If slavery is not in the Confitution, but by a base torture and misinterpreation foisted upon us, and we nevertheles agree to keep it as if it were a compact, and to eep it for others, on condition of their keeping with us, and maintaining the Constitution so misase, maintaining or tolerating slavery, ours are ot the institutions of liberty, and never will be ntil we proclaim liberty to all, and defend it for all, and forbid any creature, under the severes penalty, from ever being a slaveholder.

#### SOUTHERN FREEDMEN AND NORTH-ERN SERVILES.

The following has appeared in the New York

The undersigned would earnestly appeal to the ends of hamanity for clothing for the destitute cedmen that have come under the protection of loverament, and are now encamped at Hampton nd Nerfolk, Va. These needy ones are mainly vomen and children, whose husbands are at work or Government, in connection with the army of the Potomac and elsewhere, receiving nothing but raions, or so small a pittance as to bave no means of providing for their families. The rest are aged and nfirm men. There are about a thousand in Hampton, quartered in tents, and a still larger number at Norfolk—780 at Norfolk, and 350 quartered in a arge storehouse and in barracks. Could the benev lent look upon these pitiable objects of charity attered and shoeless, destitute of decent clothing nd compelled to sleep on hard boards, bricks, o ground, without a pallet, or scarcely a rag under hem, their hearts would bleed, "and eyes unused to

cep o'erflow with tears." There are many who would gladly contribute to eir comfort by at least furnishing their cast-off clothing. We hope that in every community there will be a place of deposit selected, and notice published in churches, or through the press, or both and sufficient money be collected to defray expense of transportation. If any please to contribute can be made by the "Freedmen" themselves, if trimmings, needles, thread, thimbles, and buttons are furnished, as a number of them can do plain

There are also probably a still larger number of knitters. And yarn and knitting needles would b very acceptable. The furnishing of work will also ac omplish the very desirable object of teaching them ndustry .- We hope that shoes will not be forgot ten. Some simple medicines are also greatly In the case of those for whom this appeal s made, it may be said there is the more need of charity, as the women have not opportunity to wash for soldiers, as those women had who have been

here for the year past. Clothing and other articles may be sent to the f the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John street, New York, or directly to For tress Monroe, to Charles P. Day, care of C. B The want is immediate and pressing, and it is

hoped that the friends of humanity will not delay their charities.

GEORGE WHIPPLE, | Secretaries. S. S. JOCELYN.

The depths of commingled depravity and stupidity are successfully sounded by the New York Express, in commenting upon the preceeding Notice which it copies, and adds:

"THE CRUELTY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS. "We do not charge anything for the following ard,-and we do not hesitate to say, that when the poor at our own doors are attended to, -we ought attend to the Blacks, whom the Abolitionists ave made wretched by tempting them away from

comfortable homes. "These "tattered and shoeless" negroes, "destitute of decent clothing," "sleeping on hard boards, bricks, or ground," "without a pallet, or scarcely a rag to cover them," it must be remembered, were once in happy, contented Virginia homes, with as many comforts as the laboring classes have, in any state of society; and it must be remembered, too, that in order thus to reduce them to misery, some two hundred thousand white soldiers are now in Virginia,-"sleeping on hard boards," too, on "the bricks," or on "the ground," without a pallet, and often with but a blanket to cover them. For these human miseries, the Whipples and the Jocelyns are responsible, from the start. Thou art the man, Whipple; thou art the man, Jocelyn,—who started this gigantic human misery. But humanity now calls upon us all to aid you. The first humane act is to stop reducing more negroes to this degradation of misery; the next, to avert the war, by removing all the causes of it, or provocaions for it. "The Constitution as it is, and th Union as it was," will at once re-clothe all these miserable blacks, and send home every soldier now in Virginia to his happy home and family."

Ask the poor freedmen whether it was the "cruel hands of General McClellan to those of General

"happy homes"—and listen to their replies. Ask concubinage, the condition of absolute chatted hood from which they have escaped. Learn from their answers their estimate of the blessings how much higher they are, in their appreciation

Notice next, the insult offered by the Erm the free laborers of the North, whose condition is represents as being no better than that of the slaves of the South! Connect this insolent state "the laboring classes, in any state of society," if

Then see how, having first charged the "crust liberation of the freedmen to "the abolitionists thus identifying the Government with other com-South, to put down the rebellion : According through the absconding of their masters) and the in keeping the slaves in bondage

Be it remembered that the sufferers are "mair own food! Let the Government pay the labor. ers just wages, and their families will not suffer Let Government abolish and suppress all slave holding, throughout the country, and there will |no need of the laborers and their families room ning away, to obtain liberty.

How manifestly the rebel slaveholders would

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE .-- We invite the attention of our readers to an article in our pass of to-day, entitled "THE DOCTRINE AND APPLICATION, - from the pen of EDWARD GILLER Esq., an able lawyer of this city. Mr. G., review the decision of JUDGE DENIO of this State, in a case of the slaves of Mr. Lemmon, in which rightfulness and legality of their release Judge Paine, under the habeas cornus act was for sustained. Mr. Gilbert, if we mistake not w be able to show that this important decision tool, on a broader principle than it has been gene een supposed to rest upon, and that a legit application of it may be made to other class cases beside that of slaves in transitu from slave state to another.

The present case, however, is of the un importance, because the State of Virginia sol the vality of this decision of our State Court. should the case go up, as is expected to Supreme Court, of the United States, and lecided in accordance with the objective Chief-Justice Taney in the case of Dred Scott at the decision of our State Court would be reve which (in case the alternative of a pacifical without abolishing slavery would legalize als in every state of the Union, so far as jud decisions could legalize it .-- Mr. Gilbert ment will be continued, in our next issue,

"MORAL OF THE ELECTIONS."-Further ion of the "extention of Radical Abolition. ator Chandler, of Michigan, as our reader remember, commented with freedom and se n the Senate, on the Chickahominy denser tion of Gen. McClellan. From this cause from the radical abolition utterances a Chandler, the pro-slavery presses of the country in general, and of this city in particular, loud lemanded and predicted his defeat at the ranking him, very properly, with Gov. Are Charles Sumner, Owen Lovejoy, &c. We now happy to record the failure of their eff. Along with Andrew, Sumner, and Lovejoy, Some tor Chandler is sustained. The following is from the correspondent of the Post.

SENATOR CHANDLER. "Senator Chandler is here, to-day, just from D troit. The recent election canvass in that was very animated, and in many comturned almost wholly upon Senator Chandles was the case with Senator Sumner in setts in the late election there. The ever Mr. Chandler offered to run Republicans le state legislature if they would pledge the to vote against Chandler for the United S McClellan and his radical no very were made the prominent topics of the st debates. The Senator, believing that the way was to fight the battle squarely, got in three of his most radical friends to me Such men as Ben. Wade and Senator fought the political battle in Michigan they had to contend against a death-like let and feeling of discouragement in Repubranks, and wonderful activity in the ranks of emocrats, yet they won the contest and Chandler is certain of re-election

ries to the happy families whose homes al in plenty: but to the broken homes tute widow and the needy children on who have fallen most heavily the burdens of the Thanksgiving will bring sad remembrances fearful forbodings of scanty supplies for the roaching winter. To all who would bring acceptable offering to the Great Giver of all nercies, or render a patriot's recompense to families of those who have suffered most sevi for our country's defence, we would say, by your Thanksgiving offerings to the Institution he children of deceased or disabled soldiers

Institution open for the reception of viom three to eight o'clock p. m.

CORRECTION -- We stated last week, on authority of the papers, that Hox. A. H. RICE, Republican Massachusetts, had failed of election to Congress It is now said that he was elected by

## THE NEWS WEEKLY REVIEW---EDITORIAL

The general current of thought, last week, on the results of the Autumn elections. week, the public mind has been much occup

with the removal of Gen. McClellan. We copy some of the utterances of the Pre The N. Y. Evening Post says-11 democratic journals claim that the re the recent elections must be regarded as erance by the people, of their with the manner in which the war has ducted. This is the view we have coln, like a faithful servant of the people no time in making such changes as, i ment, are necessary to a vigorous prosecul the war. We hope the democratic do him the justice to acknowledge compliance with the wishes of the people the same time let us assure the Pres by weeding out of the army and the civil adm stration all the incompetents, the laggards luke-warm servants of our cause, and putting their places men of earnest determina will most surely and quickly gain the appro of loyalists of every party.

The President, at the urgent request of Gen eral Halleck, has done an act which he has long been unwilling to do simply on the conclusions of his own judgment. He has transferred the

Burnside. He has endured as long as he could the persistent inactivity and delay of McClellan much longer, indeed, than he ought to have done-but finding that he must either sacrifice the army to another winter of idle camp life, and with it the best interests of the country, or get rid of the General who was the cause of its dolence, he has preferred the latter course. Mc-Clellan is withdrawn to give place to another General, more enterprising in character and more

om,

The N. Y. Tribune says, "God will save

At the last hour-too late to save his friends. but not too late, we trust, to save the countrythe President has relieved Gen. McClellan from the command of the army of Potomac. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside succeeds him. Gen. Mc-Clellan retires, for the present, from what is, by couriesy, termed active service.

"It has been Gen. McClellan's misfortune, and still more the country's, that his intimate friends and trusted counsellors were, nearly all, at heart opposed to an unqualified discomfiture of the They are Unionists after their fashionuld not have the Republic divided and but they have no conception of, no liking other settlement of our troubles than one which shall be based on Compromise-that is, buying off the traitors from persistence in their treason by new concessions, new guaran-tions to slavery. Their ideal bond of Union is a chain around the slave's neck, with a gag in evwar spun out, through months of prodigal but fruitless inaction, until the exhaused, discouraged people should be driven in desperation to call o our Seymours, Joel Parkers, and Fernando Woods to end the struggle by giving the rebel chiefs whatsoever they might be pleased to ask as the price of their condescending to resume government of the country."

The N. Y. Times says.

"The fifteen months during which he has not virtual control of the war, have been utterly earren of results to the cause he has professed Few commanders in history have had h splendid opportunities, and fewer still have and Indiana." estentatiously thrown them away. With an any capable of the most heroic achievements, dul in numbers, unrivalled in discipline and inment, eager always for active and onward ment, he has accomplished absolutely noth-at successful retreats from inferior forces, defence of the Capital at Washington he should have left no foe capable of men-The rebel armies have grown up in his nce, and by his toleration. Through all his career he has made but one attack and won brough his failure to follow it up.

We have no theory on which to explain this st extraordinary failure of Gen. McClellan a'as the still more extraordinary perwar to his hands. Gen. McClellan has That he is absolutely disloyal to the we have never permitted ourselves Yet we think it quite probable that s never been in the war,--that fact upon such a compromise, of a stern and re-outless prosecution of hostilities. His position why to Essex, who commanded armies of the Parliament, at the outbreak of el a l'arliamentarian; but he shrank an civil way, -he hoped for an accommodation he war could never prosper, and it was soon found incressive to replace him by Hampden, who carried into the field the boldness and courthe rebellion, had always been with the South. He has believed them wronged by Northern time would come when the war could be arrestten to terms of accommodation-and that nothnd in the way of such a compromby humiliating their arms and crush-

traged by the political partizans who, stage in the war, made him their candidate for the Presidency, and bave an interest in putting him in themselves the special champions of his worst mistakes. They had unquestionable proabout and some excuse for much of this in apperate zeal with which he was assailed : but they betraved him into an undue reliance on he support of a party, and a ruinous subservieir wishes and views. We know not low else to account for the steady and system disregard he has shown of the wishes and

The above testimony of the Times, is the more remarkable when it is remembered, as our readers will remember, how pertinaciously Gen. McClel-Im was defended and lauded by the Times, capecially by its chief editor, "H. J. R.," in his letters from the camp of McClellan, during the controversy concerning his protection of the "White house" of General Lee, in consequence, (as the President told some Northern gentlemen) of a previous agreement between McClellan and Lee, before the Rebellion broke out. Perhaps few editors have had better opportunities of knowing McClellan and his sentiments than "H. J. R.," of

We now give a specimen of the other side. The N. Y. Herald says: "McClellan at Treaton greater than McClellan at the head of the Army — Brilliant as have been the qualities displayed by McClellan as a general, and successful has been his military career, notwithstanding the impediments and obstacles thrown in his way by a faction, all this is eclipsed by the digmity and self-sacrificing heroism of the patriot as exhibited in the manner in which he retired om the command of the Army of the Potomac om of his family at Trenton. It is adversity which is the touchstone of great minds. As long as everything goes on prosperously with a public man, we have no test of his highest moral and intellectual qualities. But when the blast of adversity assails him, then his mettle is

ied, and it is seen of what he is made. General Cass on the removal of Mc-Clellan.—We have the best authority for stating that General Cass, in a communication to the ident, has expressed the fullest approval of eneral McClellan from the command of our army in Virginia .- Evening Post.

Cause and effect in Ohio .-- Hon. John Hutchins, Republican Representative in Congress | Johnson appointed in his place. from the Ashtabula District, Ohio, has written a letter explaining the causes of the recent political disaster, in that State. His account furnishes by the favor, patronage and co-operation of the Republican Administration at Washington. Mr. icy, the effects of which he deplores, and is therefore an impartial witness. He says,

"The action of the Administration in retaining was prompted by a generous motive, and showed great liberality on the part of the Administrananimity, it determined to be tender of its opponents, including those who had rebelled, and those who had threatened rebellion. This may have been wise, for the motive was pure. When Sumpter was bombarded, the whole people, irrespective of party, seemed to rally to the support of the government. They were moved by a patriotic and noble impulse, and for a time, party was forgotten in the love of country and its institutions. The clamor of downstrained time, in the enthusiasm of the people to support the government and sustain its flag. The Ad- Island has been evacuated by the rebels. The ministration was wise, in respecting this generous uprising of the people in its appointments and its removals; but since a party has been found openly hostile to it, the same policy becomes un-It disheartens the true friends of the government, and does not conciliate or win over its enemies. Thousands in Ohio opposed the Administration party, who are the recipients of its patronage, both State and national. Many, in Ohio, of the bitterest and most violent opposers of the national and State Administration, at the

October election, were holding important appointments at the hands of the State. This had some efect upon State politics, and, without doubt, had influence in the elections. The Administration, in the matter of the conduct of the war, espeally, has not only taken counsel of, but patronized its political enemies, and disheartened its friends. It is a noticeable fact that a large proportion of our Generals, both volunteer and regular, who most strongly sympathize with the Administration, either have no commands, or have such subordinate positions that they are unable to give tone to the conduct of the war. No administration, however pure and patriotic its motives, ever has, or ever will sustain itself

by such a policy."

"The State Nominating Convention (says Mr. Hutchins) was ultra-conservative; and the can-didates were neither radicals nor "tainted with

abolitionism." He adds:
"The Convention resolved to sustain the pros ecution of the war, and the anti-administration party took substantially the same ground. The Union Convention undertook to perform the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted, and the people did not applaud the performance The Convention loaded its boat with such freight as suited it, then failed to kindle any fire under the boilers, but towed it into the political stream expecting it to run down the disloyal craft that had started with steam up. Such experiments will be likely to fail, everywhere. They did so in other States than Ohio. The Administration Convention in Indiana, resolved that it would resolve nothing, made its nominations and adjourned; and people seem surprised at the re

sult. "The President's Proclamation of emancipa tion, had it been issued in time to make an issue upon it in the October election, might have changed the result. It would have enabled the Administration Convention to make an issue with the opposite party. It would have presented something tangible; something to inspire men who love justice and hate oppression; and it would have infused life and spirit into the canvass. The young men of Iowa, were wiser in their political action than the old men of Ohio

The readers of the Principia will naturally connect this with the testimony of the Cincinnati Gazette, that the President must sustain the country, if he would have the country sustain the President.

It is proper to add, however, the following from Mr. Hutchins.

"Another cause, was the absence of the so diers; a large majority of whom, in some regiments three out of four, would have voted the Union ticket. In Iowa, the soldiers' vote was 5,642 Administration, to 1,550 opposition. Ohio had 100,000 voters fighting, instead of voting, to maintain their government-the votes of two thirds of whom, were Administration, and would have changed, entirely, the complexion of he many of the qualities of an accom- representation in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

North Carolina.-Rumors reach u through different channels, that Gov. Stanley, the Federal Governor of North Carolina, is averse to authorizing an election of delegates to Congress the has had hopes of a compromise from that State, and it is suspected that he fears the election would be in favor of anti-slavery. instead of pro-slavery delegates. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact of his known pro-slavery proclivities, and by the further fact that anti-slavery sentiments are now beginning to be generally avowed, among the loyal citizens of that State. A correspondent of the N. Y

"The free-labor feeling, I can affirm deliberate ly, from a wide and careful observation, is a pre valent one in all that portion of the State which is now within the Union lines. As to the Union men, who are chiefly non-slaveholders, they are see from the outset that "in war of | pretty nearly unanimous in their hatred of ar all kinds, maderation is imbecility." As a politician Gen. McChillan's sympathics, previous to the utter ruin of all other interests, they believe to have been the prime cause of the rebel-

The Times adds. editorially:

"All accounts from the eastern part of the old , and when the Southern leaders, backed by a North State, where our army lies, are to the overful party in the Northern States, would same effect. There can be no mistake that a genuine, anti-slavery, free-labor spirit, has be come quite general, among the poor white men f that region, who are protected by our arms Their sufferings by the war, and their associa tions with our intelligent soldiers, have opened in this view of the case Gen. McClellan has I their eyes to the vile use to which they have been put, by the Slave Power."

Gov. Stanley, it is further said, has sent a communication to the rebel Governor, Vace, inviting a friendly meeting, which the latter declines in a opposition to the Administration which he pro-lessed to serve. They defended his errors, and defiant tone, and refers Gov. Stanly to the Government of Jeff. Davis at Richmond.

"New York at Richmond."-The New York Tribune is "credibly informed that clandescertain Democratic leaders in this city, and the head traitors at Richmond, looking to a reconhead traitors at Richmond, looking traitors at struction" on a pro-slavery basis. The project is on a deliberate and methodical inactivity, which of brought the cause of the Union to the very of January, under the President's Proclamation. of January, under the President's Proclamation. Whatever may be the truth, in respect to such an attempt, or whatever may come out of it, if carries with it a severe comment, not only on day or two after its appearance, under the head f "Inklings of peace," suggesting to the rebels The schooner Rachel Scaman, on this very remedy, assuring them that "whenever they really desired peace," they could have it on those very terms.

## THE WAR.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

The Army of the Potomac:-Gen Halleck has visited the front of the army, and held a consultation with Gen. Burnside, relating to the plan of the campaign.

The enemy is still supposed to be in some force, in the Shenandoah, on the other side of the Blue Ridge. The Tribune correspondent telegraphs that, on Wednesday, our front was fifteen miles beyond the Rappahannock, south of It is thought that the rebels are about to evacuate Culpepper. Stonewall Jackson is reported both as being between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and at Chester Gap, with 40,000 troops. It is also stated that a large rebel force is about

to make a movement in the rear of our army, through Thornton's Gap. The army is prepared to receive him. Little, regarding the contemplated movements of either armies, seems to be known with certainty. A rebel prisoner states that Gen. Lee has been removed, and Gen. Joe South Carolina. Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.—The officers of the Western World, just arrived from Port Royal, report that 300 Rhode Island troops had proceeded by the steamer Plants.

another confirmation of our view, namely, that the pro-slavery Democracy was warmed into life by the favor, patronage and co-operation of the had met with decided success, having removed the rails for some distance, and cut the telegraph Hutchins, it will be seen, half endorses the pol- wires. Soon after the rails were torn up, a train was observed coming down the line with ordinary speed, filled with a regiment from Georgia. Our troops fired upon them, and soon afterward they received the deadly compliments of a howitzer and appointing so many who were unfriendly to it, tended to weaken it everywhere. This action and Patroon, which had arrived to aid the work. The train was stopped by the engineer who was afterward killed, and the Rebels retreated tot came into power, with great mag-determined to be tender of its oppowhich compelled our troops to retreat to the Planter. The colors of the Georgia regiment and several pickets were captured on this oc-

casion .- Trib. The Steamer Nashville, is said to be lying in Ocechee river. A powerful rebel ram has reits institutions. The clamor of demagogues and traitors, in the loyal States, was drowned for a for iron plating. Beauregard says he will take for iron plating. Beauregard says he will take for iron plating. Fort Pulaski, before the 27th. St. Catherine's cently been launched, and two more are ready

yellow fever is raging in North Carolina. Union movements in North Carolina.—Our news from North Carolina is very important. The Richmond Dispatch of the 11th states that the Union troops were advancing on Tarboro in force, on the 5th inst., and our special correspondence from Hamilton, confirms the statement. It was asserted in the rebel papers, a few days since, that our forces had been defeated at Williamston on the 2d inst. Our correspondence of two days later, however, not

only makes the contest a victory, but also states that our troops had occupied Hamilton, several miles further up the Roanoke river, and had gone to Tarboro.—Herald.

West Virginia. Skirmish and rout of the enemy.—Washington, Nov. 14. The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army in this city : CINCINNATI, Headquarters,

November 12, 1862. \\
Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief,

Major-teneral X.

Washington:
General Kelly, on the 10th inst., attacked Col.
Imbolden's camp, eighteen miles south of Moorefield, Hardy county, Va.; routed him completely, killing and wounding many, and capturing hi camp, fifty prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a large number of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, etc. The rebels were entirely dispersed, and fled to the mountains. H. G. Wright, Major-General Commanding.

Tennessee.-Gen. Rosencrans arrived at Nashville on Monday night. Our loss in the recent skirmish with Morgan's guerrillas, was about 30 killed and wounded. Gen. Grant has occupied Holly Springs. The rebels are accumulating in large force at Muríreesboro. Col. Kennett, of the 4th Ohio, has captured a quantity of rebel supplies.

Kentucky. Defeat of a rebel force at Gar-rettsburg.—Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862. The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

La Grange, Tenn. Nov. 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in Chief. GENERAL: The following dispatch has just cen received from Gen. Davis, at Columbus: "The Expedition commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Ransom has proved a great success. It came up with Col. Woodward's Rebel force—800 strong—near Garrettsburg, and, after a short engagement, killed sixteen of his men, among them one captain and a lieutenant; wounding forty including one captain and two lieutenants, and taking twenty-five prisoners, all their horses and fifty mules, a large number of arms and equipments, half the camps of Woodward's men, in cluding his own, routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky. loss was three killed, and seven wounded. U. S. GRANT, Major-General,

Corcoran's Brigade,-Gen. Corcoran and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 12th, by the Baltimore boat, and immediately proceeded to Newport News to join his command. The "Legion" arrived at the For-tress during the day, and will be disembarked for a short time, in order to clean the ships, after which the force will proceed on the expedition for which they are destined.—Herald.

MONDAY, Nov. 17.

Army of the Potomac .- A despatch to the Washington Star says that, since Gen. Burnside has assumed the command, the time has been occupied in perfecting arrangements for the grand clash of arms. The Tribune correspondent at Washington states that Gen. Burnside has laid awaits their approval. A forward movement

An important general order has been issued by Gen. Burnside, dividing the Army into three grand divisions, to be called the Right, Left, and Centre Grand Divisions. The Right consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Sumner; the Left, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Franklin; and the centre, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, is under Gen. Hooker. There is also to be a Corps of Reserve, consisting of the Eleventh Corps, and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, and commanded by

As Gen. Sturgis' supply train was crossing the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs, on Saturday, he was attacked by rebel cavalry, 500 strong : but repulsed them, taking some prisoners.

Skirmishing continues in the vicinity of Holly Springs.

From New Orleans-The Texas coast in our possession. Union victory in Louisiana.— The steamer Connecticut, which arrived here on Saturday from New Orleans, brings news up to the 4th inst. She reports that the whole sea coast of Texas is now held by our naval forces. Details of the expedition sent out under command of General Weitzel are also received. The expedi tion, five thousand strong, which had at the last accounts reached Donaldsville, has advanced to Labdieville, where they encountered the enemy in considerable force, who were defeated after a sharp action. The official report of Gen. Weitzel states that nearly two hundred of the enemy were tine negotiations have been opened between killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and one

be. A visit had been paid by Gen. Butler to the to have the South elect pro-slavery members to French War steamer Catinet, where a kindly in-

Naval .- News was received by the Navy Deattempted, the bare suggestion of its possibility partment on Saturday from the Gulf, to the effect that the United States gunboat Sagamore captured the English schooner Trier, from Nassau the feature of the Proclamation that gave rise to with a cargo of 100 bags of salt and miscelaneous it but on the Tribune's own endorsement of it, a articles, on the 28th ult. On the 23d ult., the same gunboat captured the English schooner Francis, from Nassau, with salt, powder, and gin the 6th ult. captured, off Sabine Pass, the English schooner Dart. The steamer Kensington recently captured the English schooner Adventurer, attempting to run the blockade off the coast of Texas.—Trab.

Brilliant Success of Negro Troops.-The First South Carolina on the tapis again .- A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives a long and intensely interesting account of the brave action of a body of negro troops, under Col. Beard, along the Georgia and Florida coast. The facts are briefly these:

On the 28th of Oct., Brig-Gen. Saxton, sent out, on the transport Darlington, an expedition, for the purpose of recruiting, among the contrabands, for the First Carolina Regiment, and of harrassing the enemy. This expedition was commanded Warrenton. There has been a little skirmishing. by Lieut.-Col. Beard, of the 48th New York Volunteers. The result of the expedition is briefly given in the following quotation.

"Our steamer left Beaufort without a soldier. and returned after an absence of twelve days with 156 fighting colored men, some of whom dropped the hoe, took a musket, and were at once soldiers, ready to fight for the freedom of others. The troops made thirteen landings on the main between Fernandina and Fort Pulaski, destroying nine large saltworks, together with some \$20,000 worth of salt, corn, rice, horses, &c., which could not be brought away. About seventy slaves were taken from their Rebel mas-ters, while our steamers brought back the scars of one hundred and fifty of the enemy's balls. The men entered Beaufort singing the John Brown song more heartily, I venture to say, than it was ever sung before. The negroes now think they will be ready, when the brigade is comple-ted, to take the job of putting down the Rebel

Several brisk skirmishes occurred between the raw colored troops and the enemy, in which the former proved themselves worthy a high rank in the Army of the Union. Here is the testimony of Capt. Budd, to the point.

UNITED STATES STEAMER POTOMSKA, Sapelo River, Ga., Nov. 7, 1862. SIR: It gives me pleasure to testify to the mirable conduct of the negro troops (1st S. C. Volunteers,) under the command of Lieut. Col. Beard, 48th New York Volunteers, during this day's operation. They behaved splendidly un e warm and galling fire we were exposed to, in the two skirmishes with the enemy. not see a man flinch, contrary to my expecta-

One of them particularly, came under my no tice, who, although badly wounded in the face, continued to load and fire, in the coolest manner Every one of them acted like veterans.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM BUDD, Acting Lieutenant Commanding Potomska, To the Rev. M. FRENCH, Chaplain U. S. A.

Col. Beard, in his report says: "The colored men fought with astonishing coolness and bravery. For alacrity in effecting landings, for determination, for 'bush' fighting. found them all I could desire, more than I had

hoped. They behaved bravely, gloriously, and deserve all praise." The Washington correspondent of the N. Y

Very late advices from Kansas and Florida, give the details of engagements between the rebels and United States negro troops, in which the latter behaved with distinguished coolness and courage, and achieved decided successes. The result of these experimental fights is such as inspires the rebels with indescribable terror, and bids fair to work important changes in the policy of the Government toward the pregress.

policy of the Government toward the negroes. The love of liberty, and the earnestness and enthusiasm of these people, as described by the Tribune correspondent, are a signal refutation of the oft-repeated allegations of their enemies, regarding their incapacity and the terror with which they inspired their former masters, is proof positive that their employment would be an invaluable acquisition to the Federal Govern-

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

Affairs in Virginia .- The rebels are falling back. Some reports state that they are retreating to Richmond. It seems to be impossible to learn, with any certainty, their movements and plans, while ours are published in Richmond before they are known to the loyal North. Through Richmond papers we learn that the base of our Army is changed to Fredericksburgh, whence we are to march on Richmond. It is true that our Army movements would indicate such a change, and since the rebels are already in posession of the fact, it is unnecessary to conceal it.

There is a report that our forces have been defeated in an engagement near Harper's Ferry, but it does not seem to be regarded as anything clothing, bedding, provisions, or money to promore than a rumor.

A rumor has reached Yorktown that 2,000 rebels are at Gloucester Court House, twelve miles above Gloucester Point. An expedition has consequently been sent over to ascertain their strength.

The South West—The St. Louis News, of Nov. 14, says: "The movements on the river and on land in the West, indicate that a movement of considerable importance in the Southwest and made a careful and complete examination of days past. They construe it as an intended expedition against Vicksburgh, designed to reduce that place and re-open the Mississippi to New Orleans. They are therefore exerting themselves to the utmost to meet us there, and make a desperate resistance. It is reported that nearly all the rebel forces lately in Arkansas have been withdrawn east of the Mississippi, and stationed near Vicksburgh; and the disappearance of the enemy recently in front of Gen. Schofield in Northwestern Arkansas gives color to this conjecture. It is probable, also, that they will abandon all Northern Mississippi, and withdraw the larger part of their army now in front of Gen. Grant, to reinbefore the authorities his plan of a campaign, and force their forces at Vicksburgh. Should Vicks burgh prove to be the point of contest, the work will be no child's play. The rebels will have not and important results seem to be generally ex- will be no chind's play. The redets will have not less than 50,000 men massed to defend it; and it certain they will defend it with desperation. What the strength of our torces will be we are not prepared to say : but one thing is certain-if bject of the movement is to capture Vicksburgh, it will be accomplished.

Kentucky.-Major Kinney, of Col. Shanks Centucky Regiment, made an attack upon a guer rilla camp in the neighborhood of Calhoun, on the night of Nov. 7. He completely surprised the rebels, killed one, wounded one, whom he took prisoner, and the rest retreated precipitately, making their escape. The company returned to camp, having captured twenty-five horses, saddles bridles, caps, boots, shoes and various other articles which the rebels had doubtless stolen.

On Thursday last, Gen. Boyle, who is in com mand at Louisville, received the following dis natch : "Col. Foster has again routed the guerril rillas near Madisonville, Kv., killing twenty five and taking sixty prisoners, including four commissioned officers, seventy-five horses, and a large number of arms and other property. Foster is still after them.

South Carolina .- The Savannah state that our troops are bombarding Mackey's Point very heavily.

Gen Corcoran is in command of Newpor News, where his Legion is in camp of instruction for the present.—Herald.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Dismissed from the Service .-- In con iance with the judgment of the Military Con sion on the Harper's Ferry surrender, Thomas H. Ford, of the 32d Ohio, and Major Wm. H. Baird of the 126th New York, have been formally dismissed from the service .- Trib.

Arrest of Officers of Gen. McClellan's Staff.-Lieut.-Col. A. P. Colburn and J. O. Duane, of the engineer corps, both belonging to the staff of Gen. McClellan, have been arrested and sent to Washington. It is reported that other members of Gen. McClellan's staff will be put unized to give for cotton, and for which he has obder arrest. The causes are absence without tained large quantities, were established by prieave, and the use of disrespectful language.

Rebel Prize.-The United States steamer dontgomery arrived at Pensacola on the 29th alt., with a fine side-wheel steamer as a prize, loaded with arms and munitions of war, which she caught about fifty miles from Mobile, after a hase of seven hours. She was originally called the Arizona, but was changed to the Caroline .-

Rebel barbarities in Texas.-There is great excitement in Gainesville, Texas, (accordng to rebel accounts,) owing to the discovery of secret organization of Lincolnites, the object of which was to murder all secessionists, and take moveable plunder to Missouri, and burn what might be left. Five hundred militia collected and caught 29 Lincolnites, and hung two of them. -Trib.

Rebel dispatches arrested .- Major Reid Sanders, son of the notorious George Sanders, was captured a few days since while endeavoring to steal on board a vessel off the Virginia coast. He was going to Europe with dispatches The ship escaped.—Trib.

Gen. Scott replies, in a comparatively brief article, to Ex-President Buchanan's recent manifesto. He refutes the assertion of the latter, that no troops for garrisoning the forts were at his command, and hints that it may have been his (Mr. B.'s) fault, that army and navy matters were in so complicated a condition. Gen. Scott's article is sharp and to the point.

Fire.-The Rossin House at Toronto, the largest hotel in Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with all the stores and shops in the building. A number of lives are supposed

to have been lost .- Trib. President Lincoln has issued a general order enjoining a more strict observance of the Sabbath, in the Army and Navy.

Fire in New York .- A large fire broke out in the five-story building situated on the south-east corner of West Houston and Greene streets, soon after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The fire soon spread to the adjoining buildings, and destroyed, among others, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church. Theodore Mangnem, an insurance watchman, was buried beneath the falling wall, and has not since been rescued. The losses will reach, it is estimated, a quarter of a million of dollars .- World.

Trial trip of the Passaic.—The first actual trial trip of the new iron-clad vessel Passaic took place on Saturday afternoon. The vessel proceeded up the Hudson river, and stopping op-posite Fort Washington, experimented as to the feasibility of the new invention of Capt. Ericsson, by which the 15 inch gun can be fired inside the turret with the muzzle projected by the shield, and with very little concussion and no inconvenience from the smoke. The gun was fired three times, with charges of thirty-five pounds of powder. The speed of the vessel was very satisfac-tory, and it is believed she will be capable of naking at least nine knots an hour .- World.

The Indian massacres in Minnesota have produced great distress among the settlers all along the frontier counties. The Governor states that at least thirty thousand people are wandering homeless, naked, and starving.—

Military Governor of Texas.

Death of Hannibal Hamlin.-Han nibal Hamlin, President of the National Freed-Evansville, Indiana. man's Relief Association of Washington, cousing of the Vice-President of the U. S, died in Washington, Friday the 14th. Hon. A. J. Hamilton has been appointed

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE WAR .-- We never expeced that "Wm. Cornell Jewett, of Colorado Territory," would ever render this country an essential service; but he has done so, in eliciting the following letter from John Bright:

NORTH WALES, Oct. 17, 1862. SIR: I will be in town the end of the month. From your published views, but little good can result from an interview. If you are for the Union, and think it can be preserved by conciliating the South, I confess I am amazed. They made war upon you, because they suspected that you would yield nothing more to them. Are you to structor of Large and Eminently successful yield more under compulsion of the war, or be-cause you can neither conquer the South nor yet subsist as an independent State without her? If you love Slavery and wish to continue it, and if you think you can build up with honor a restored and united Republic by humbling yourself to the TUTION IN THE SOUTH, WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH South, I can only express my surprise at the dream which possesses you. You may separate, or you may fight out the contest and win; but to leave the slave still a slave will expose you to the contempt of the civilized world. I applaud the roclamation of the President, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe to Freedom, or moved by base hostility to the American Republic be-cause it is a republic, and because it is powerful.

When in town, I will see you. I am, respectfully yours. JOHN BRIGHT. Institution for the children of deceased or disabled soldiers. No. 334 Sixth-Avenue, under the di-rection of the New York Ladies' Educational Union. -The necessity and claims of this institution are now so imperative, and the prospective work so great, that the ladies who have undertaken it feel that they must ask the sympathy and aid of APPLY TO every Christian and loyal citizen. Articles of cure them, are now especially needed to meet the wants of the destitute children under their care, and the increasing numbers daily seeking admis sion. In making this appeal, they would respect. \$100 BOUNTY, PAY & PRIZE MONEY

fully submit the following statement:

The Board of Counselors invited by the Managers to examine their proceedings from the begin-ning of their work to the present time, held their

ment of considerable importance in the Southwest is about to be made. It is not yet given out what the several departments of the institution, includthe exact character of the movement is to be; but ing the records and accounts, and found ample its object is pretty generally understood, and heartievidence that its operations had been managed ly approved, throughout the West, The rebels with great propriety, economy and efficiency. themselves have had wind of it for at least ten The report being accepted, the following resolu-

tion was passed by the Board, (whose names are appended below:)

A Committee of the Board of Counselors for the Institution for the children of diseased or disabled soldiers, under the care of the New York Ladies' Educational Union, having been appointed to make a proper examination of the affairs and management of that institution, and having presented a new forcealth and having presented and h sented a very favorable and satisfactory report, the Board of Counselors take great pleasure in commending this Institution to the liberal and confiding patronage of the religious and benevolent community as worthy of their cordial sup-

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., President. ed for by our Mayor and several of our leading brok-Rev. Peter Stryker, Secretary.
Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.,
Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D.D., Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D.I. Rev. Duno. Dunbar, D.D., Henry E. Knox, Esq., From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17.

PAY OF SCHEER'S ARREARS.—Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messes. Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., William Fullerton, Esq., Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.,

Stephen Cutter.

The Election in Missouri.-Our St. Louis correspondent says of the late election in bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greath reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected his State continue to arrive, they appear more and more favorable to the emancipation cause. There is no longer any doubt about the legislature. It is in the hands of the Emancipationists. Two good Emancipation United States Senators | The rates they have established are precisely those Two good Emancipation United States Senators will be the result of this triumph. When the soldiers votes are all counted, a popular majority will be shown for the Emuncipationists in the State. We have carried many counties heretofore strongly pro-slavery.—Trib.

Consul-General of Liberia. Rev. John affects who may have such claims against the government. The low rate of fees which they charge is B. Pinney, for many years connected with the American Colonization Society, has been recognized as consul-general of the Republic of Liberia frequently been mulet of the greater part of the pro-

for the United States.

HIness of General Wadsworth.—Gen. Wadsworth has been confined to his room by indisposition, which is not likely to prove sorious. Loyal Kentuckians hung,-Sisteen

ral Kentuckians were hung by the rebels, out three weeks ago, near Cumberland Gap, ith's command. Among the victims was Har per King, who had been very active in serving the Union cause, and an object of special hate to the rebels.—World.

The second Draft in Connecticut is definitely postponed.

Cotton.—The Jackson Mississippian, of Oct. 24, says: "There must be a million bales of cotton in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and it is not expecting too much that half of i will be offered to the Government. The agent for the Southwest Mr. De Bow is we understand, prepared to take that quantity, and pay for it in the 8 per cent. bonds, which are nearly if not quite, at par everywhere, and will soon be orth a premium. The rates which he is author vate competition, and are very much above what the planters subscribing to the produce loan sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers vary from one to two cents, according to the se-curity of the location.—Times.

The Elections in Iowa.-The N. Y. Tribune says that-aside from the votes of soldiers, who are there allowed to vote-the Republican Union party carried the vote in that

"The Chicago Times, an active, rebel sympanizing sheet, says "the vote of the soldiers is all ne way, as was to have been expected," meanng, of course, that nearly all of the men carrying uskets were Republicans. Democrats, as party, not only refuse to go to the war, but their eaders hold that the man who fights for his flag s not worthy to vote for his officers. They would disfranchise the army, sooner than lose a hance to win the spoils of office.

## FOREIGN.

Europe.-The City of Baltimore, the Nova Scotian, the New York, and the Etna have arri-

The pirate Alabama is known to have destroyed the bark Wave Crest, from New York for Cardiff. She has been seen by officers on the City of Washington, cruising in the tracks of outward bound ships. The Jupiter has also seen her. The one of public sentiment in England is reported as rather favorable than otherwise to the United States. Mr. Bright applauds the President's Pro- &c., &c. clamation. The great exhibition has closed. President Lopez of Paraguay is dead, the government meanwhile is carried on by his son. A central revolutionary committee has been discovered at Warsaw; its object was to collect taxes for revolutionary purposes. A British gunboat has siezed the custom house officials, mandarines, &c., at Tau-Kan, China, and the teas detained for payment of increased transit duty. The Federal gunboat Tuscarora arrived at Lisbon on the 25th inst, from the Azores.

Wheat is reported dull, Cotton on the advance. onsol for money 931/2.

## NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made with the Publisher of the Principia, by which parties out of this city wishing to take said paper by the week, can do so by sending post paid, the sum of sixteen cents for four weeks in advance to

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those who have claims on the government for soldiers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect

such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably se—while their integrity and responsibility is vouch-

ers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be

upright and capable, we commend them to public

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bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly

to the most outrageous impositions in this matter,

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From the Independent of Thursday Sent 18th 1869

Thousands of our soldiers and their families in ev-ry part of the country are now seeking a reliable

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From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d.

of Messis. Nettleron, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have

claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay

or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are

certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago

eral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we com-

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of

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expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full

confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen

would engage their services. As soon as their claims

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa-per,] of September 23d, 1862. Back Pay of Discharged on Killed Soldiers.—

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their integrity and re-

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channel through which they can collect bounties ensions, etc., from the government. All such are ferred to Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, WARRACTOR Same 17 as become so exten ive and even complicated, that is a welcome agency which secures it for these quired for that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Nav

\$150 NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN ROSE-base for \$150; do., with mouldings \$160; do., with mouldings \$160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board \$175, \$185, and S200: do., with pearl keys \$225, \$250, and \$300; he we 6] octave, \$155. The above Pienes ma the greatest bargains in the city. Second hat 4 Planes at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, and \$160. New MELO-To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisement DEONS at extremely low prices. New and second band Pianos and Melodeons to LET, at \$2 and up wards per month; rent allowed if purchased; month ly payments received for the same. MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A plantst in attendance i try new music. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No.

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to be published, The Principia

Many other communications received, too long

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JOSEPH W. ALDEN,

It is edited by REV. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO. CHEEVER, D. D. and published by Joseph W Alden for the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspon

REV. WM. GOODELL, REV. GED. B. CHERVER, D.D.

dents, and occasional writers, all of whom will guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS. or object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, admorals Caristian reforms; the abolition of staveloiding, be, the run-trails, and kindred crimes—the application of intin principles to all the relations, duties, business arrange. ments, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family the hards, the State, the Nation—to the work of convering the world to 60d, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the blief our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedinec; our plan, the 60spel; our trust, the Divine promises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

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Monies in payment for the paper, may be sent by mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher.

J. W. Alden,
Box 4381, New-York.

family Miscellany. STANZAS. BY GEORGE HERBERT. When God at first made man, flaving a glass of blessings standing by, "Let us," said he, "pour on him all we can;

Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie, Contract into a span.' So strength first made away; Then beauty flow'd; then wisdom, honor, pleasure; When almost all was out, God made a stay; Perceiving that alone, of all his treasure,

Rest, in the bottom lay. "For if I should," said he, "Bestow this jewel also on my creature, He would adore my gifts instead of me, And rest in nature, not the God of nature-So both should losers be.

"Yet let him keep the rest-But keep them with repining restlessness-Let him be rich and weary; that, at least,-If goodness lead him not, yet weariness May toss him to my breast."

#### YOUNG AGAIN.

An old man sits in the high-backed chair Before an open door, While the sun of a Summer's afternoon Falls hot across the door. And the drowsy tick of an ancient clock Has noticed the hour of four.

A breeze blows in, and a breeze blows out, From the scented Summer air; And it flitters now on his wrinkled brow, And now it lifts his hair, And the leaden lid of his eye drops down,

And he sleeps in the high-backed chair. His head drops on his breast, His hands relax their feeble hold, And fall to his lap in rest;

The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams. And in dreams again is blest. The years unroll their fearful scroll;

He is a child again,
A mother's tones are in his ear, And drift across his brain :

He chases gaudy butterflies Far down the rolling plain. He plucks the wild rose in the woods, And gathers the eglantine,

And holds the golden butter-cups Beneath his sister's chin; And angles in the meadow brook With a bent and naked pin. He loiters down the grassy lane,

And by the brimming pool, And a sigh escapes his parting lips, As he hears the bell for school; And he wishes it never were nine o'clock, And the morning never full.

A mother's hand presses on his head, Her kiss is on his brow-A Summer breeze blows in at the door, With the toss of a leafy bough.—
And the boy is a white-haired man, again. And his eyes are tear-filled, now

AFTER THE SHADOWS, THE MORNING.

The tempest may dash on the vale and hill, But the sunshine will smile behind it !-The caverned rock hide the mountain rill. et a gleam from above will find it; ness will sleep upon grief's pale breast, To soften the voice of its warning-Over the darkness sweet Hope will rest, And after the shadows, the morning.

Life may grow darkened, though love has thrown The strength of its light around it; Till longer and deeper the shadows grown, Hide the halo of bliss that crowned it ; Clouds may float down on our valleys of peace. And crush our meek flowers with scorning, Yet never this song in our spirits shall cease-After the shadows, the morning,

Never so closely does pain fold its wings, And each tear that the dark hand of misery wrings Brings the touch of a blessing to cheer it; As fades the dim night at the coming of day When it weaves its bright web of adorning o floateth pale grief from our life path away, Comes, after our shadows, the morning.

#### DEATH OF A PIOUS YOUNG LADY. LETTER FROM REV. HIRAM WILSON.

The following letter, from our old friend REV. HIRAM WILSON, will be interesting to his numerous friends in the States, where he has nying laborer in the cause of liberty and christian philanthropy. Thousands will deeply sympathize with him in his present affliction; and the readers of our Family Miscellany, at their family firesides, not forgetting to weep with them that weep, will open their hearts to participate in his family sorrows.

Our young readers, we hope, will see, here, the lovliness of early piety, and the blessedness of those who die in the Lord.

St. CATBARINES, C. W. Nov. 7th 1862. Dear Brother Goodell : I take up my pen in peculiarly trying circum

stances, to address to you a few lines which may perchance engage the attention of some of your old readers of "the Friend of Man." It has pleased God, but recently, to visit

any family with a heavy affliction. My eldest daughter, Lydia Maria, called after Mrs. Child. the eminent writer, departed this life at Oberlin, Ohio, at 9 o'clock, on Thursday even-

On hearing that she was ill with Typhoid Fever I hastened to Oberlin as fast as possible, my wife's sister, Mrs. Holland, being with me, for the purpose of nursing and caring for

Though she joyfully recognized us when first we came, she was delirious most of the time during the last three days and nights of her life we were with her. She seemed to lean confidingly upon the bosom of Jesus during her lucid moments, and could appropriate those beauti-

"Jesus can make a dying bed

" Feel soft as downy pillows are; "While on his breast I lean my head,

"And breathe my life out sweetly there." She prayed earnestly for the family-for the needy and suffering, and remembered the poor soldiers in the army, especially such as were not prepared to die in peace. When she was so low and feeble that she could scarcely speak, she sung with clearness:

"My soul be on thy guard Ten thousand foes arise," &c. and a favorite hymn entitled "Sweet Hour of prayer." Though she suffered much, during

her illness, she bore it patiently and died peacefully, with scarcely a perceptable struggle. She was born at Dawn, C. W. Oct. 2d. 1842. and was a little past 20 years of age. She was a fine scholar, and what was better, an ac-

We all feel assured, that what is our loss, is her unspeakable gain. I met with much christian kindness and sympathy at Oberlin, and felt that that was about the best spot on earth where my beloved daughter could mature her christian character and ripen for Heaven. Thinking best to bring her remains home for interment at St. Catharines, my eldest son, John J. Wilson who is a member of the Sophomore class at Oberlin, came home with me, having the premonitory symptoms of the same disease of which his sister died. He is now seriously ill, but we trust that he is slowly

mation in which our daughter was held at Oberlin, by her school mates, I give you here, a copy of a note of condolence addressed by them to me and my family.

OBERLIN, OHIO. Oct. 31st; 1862. Rev. Hiram Wilson and Family :

Dear friends, Our kind Father has taken, in His love, a dear one from you; from us a belowed class mate and friend. We desire to express our respect and affection for her who is gone, and our heart-felt sympathy for you in your sorrow. While she was with us, in daily recitations, in the Bible class and Prayer meeting, we learned to love her for her christian faithfulness and worth, and to admire her character, as a scholar and friend. Now she is gone, we cannot but think of her as taken from God's family on earth, to fill a higher and more glorious place in his family above. May that Father who can comfort the sorrowing, and who is able to fit both you and us, to meet her above, be your support in this time of sorrow. Very truly,

WM. KINCAID, JR. Committee for J. W. Brewer, Sophr. class.

In view of the above and other like tributes to her memory, you can readily see that we have much to comfort us in our afflictions, which I trust may be sanctified. Our Mission which is now mainly to the sailors, who pass through the Welland Ship Canal, is progressing as favorably as could be expected, in these calamitous times of war and depression. Our support is so small and so utterly inadequate, The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams, ever since the war commenced, that I can give no pledge or guarantee of continuance, after the present year, and yet the work in hand is so important, and the prospect for doing good so bright, if sustained, I can hardly expect to be so usefully employed, anywhere else on earth, as I am conscious of having been in this cherished field of labor.

I am truly glad to see that your excellent Paper, the Principia, is again before the public. May its benign influence be felt in every corner of the land until the noonlide of Freedom's Jubilee shall flood the South , and "Liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

With kind christian regards &c. Yours truly, In the Gospel and loveof Christ HIRAM WILSON.

#### For " The Principia." WANTED: A MATCH.

SUMMARY OF A NICE WIFE. A woman whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well-fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and ravelled edges, slip-shod shoes and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low, and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, and vet does not love blindly; who never scolds and rarely argues, but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife we have all dreamed, of in our lives and is the mother we all worship, in the backward dis-

tance."- Exchange. The man to mate with such a wife must possess the following characteristics:

First : a gigantic intellect. Not a few tellectual" women, were their "field" limited by the capacity of their husbands, would find poor fodder. Give her breathing-room if she is to be fenced into that light little pasture lot, -please do!

Second; entire devotion to the woman of his choice. If she is to desire "no other honors than his love and admiration," by all means give her plenty of that ! Don't be stingy ! Third; he must fully appreciate her efforts been long and extensively known, as a self de- to please, and must himself not be unmindful of the duties of the toilet. For a woman of refined tastes would be pained with the lack of that quality in her husband.

Fourth ; he must regard her opinions and wishes, when she does speak. Otherwise she might be compelled to speak oftener, and in a distincter tone

Fifth; although she may be never so "pa tient and gentle" we would suggest the propriety of consideration, on the part of the husband, and advise him not to experiment too far ,on her powers of endurance.

Sixth: he should be a good provider, for if the wife is "industrious" it follows that she must be supplied with materials upon which to I hear the crumbs crackling in the fire, I alexercise her industry.

Seventh; he must possess large reasoning faculties. "Two heads," they say " are better than one;" but if the wife's is minus the logical bumps his should be of sufficient magnitude to supply the deficiency.

Eighth; he must be a man of such lovable traits that she will not be obliged to "love blindly," if she loves at all.

Ninth; he must never give her occasion to scold" or " argue," and-since she, not having cultivated those accomplishments, might not be able to appreciate the same in another -he would do well to himself refrain there-

Such a man we may have "dreamed of."

## HABITS OF THE TERMITES:

A LESSON FOR STATESMEN.

From Kirby and Spence's Entomology.

GO TO THE ANT, THOU SLUGGARD, CONSIDER HER WAYS AND BE WISE. We have not been in the habit of appealing to these industrious and sagacious insects for illustrations of the art of war ; but we commend the fury and decision of the tribes described in the following passage, when once engaged in war against their enemies, to the

consideration of our government, and of all who would favor a compromise with the rebels. Let our President only exercise the wisdom of a military ant, and launch our armies against the cause of the rebellion, with implacable uncompromising determination, and we shall conquer. But we cannot conquer, till we extirpate slavery. The offer of terms with that, is the offer of the sacrifice of our own liberties, our prosperity, our Union, ur country, our all.

You have before heard of their diligence in building. Does any accident happen to their various structures, or are they dislodged from any of their covered ways, they are still more active and expeditious in repairing. Getting out of sight as soon as possible—and they run as fast or faster than any insect of their size-in a single night hey will restore a gallery of three or four yards n length. If, attacking the nest, you divide it in halves, leaving the royal chamber, and thus lay open thousands of apartments, all will be shut up with their sheets of clay by the next morning;—nay, even if the whole be demolished, provided he king and the queen be left, every insterstice between the ruins, at which either cold or wet can possibly enter, will be covered, and in a year the building will be raised nearly to its pristine

size and grandeur.

Besides building and repairing, a great deal of their time is occupied in making necessary alterations in their mansion and its approaches. The pendence of solitude.

recovering. To give you an idea of the estimust be removed to a greater distance, the chamber and exterior of the nest receive daily accessions to provide for a daily increasing population; and the direction of their covered ways must often be varied, when the old stock of provision is exhausted and new discovered.

The collection of provisions for the use of the colony is another employment, which necessarily calls for incessant attention: these, to the naked eye, appear like raspings of wood ;-and they are, as you have seen, great destroyers of timber, whether wrought or unwrought:—but when examined by the microscope, they are found to be chiefly of gums and the inspissated juices of plants, which, formed into little masses, are stored up in magazines of clay.

When any one is bold enough to attack their

est, and make a breach its walls, the laborers,

who are incapable of fighting, retire within, and give place to another description of inhabitants whose office it is to defend the fortress when assailed by enemies:—these, as observed before, are the neuters or soldiers. If the breach be made in a slight part of the building, one of these comes out to reconnoitre; he then retires and gives the alarm. Two or three others next appear, scrambling asfast as they can, one after the other;—to these succeed a large body, who rush forth with as much speed as the breach will permit, their number continually increasing during, ne attack. It is not easy to describe the rage and tury by which these diminutive heroes seem actuated. In their haste they frequently miss their hold, and tumble down the sides of their hill: they soon, however, recover themselves, and being blind, bite every thing they run against. If the attack proceeds, the bustle and agitation increase to a ten fold degree, and their fury is raised to its highest pitch. Wo to him whose hands or legs they can come at! for they will make their fanged jaws meet at the very first stroke, drawing as much blood as will counterpoise their whole body, and never quitting their hold, even though they are pulled limb from limb. The naked legs of the Negroes expose them frequently to this injury; and the stockings of the European are not sufficient to defend him.
On the other hand, if, after the first attack, you

get a little out of the way, giving them no further interruption, supposing the assailant of their citadel is gone beyond their reach, in less than half an hour they will retire into the nest; and before they have all entered, you will see the laborers in motion, hastening in various directions towards the breach, every one carrying in his mouth a mass of mortar half as big as his body, ready tempered :-this mortar is made of the finer parts of the gravel, which they probably select in the subterranean pits or passages before described, which, worked up to a proper consistence, hardens to the solid substance resembling stone, of which their nests are constructed. As fast as they come up, each sticks its burden upon the breach; and this is done with so much regularity and dispatch, that although thousands, nay millions, are employed, they never appear to embarrass or interrupt one another. By the united labors of such an infinite host of creatures the wall soon rises, and the breach is repaired. While the laborers are thus employed, almost all the soldiers have retired quite out of sight, except here and there one, who saunters about amongst them, but never assists in the work, One, in particular, places himself close to the wall which they are building; and turning himself leisurely on all sides, as if to survey the proceedings, appears to act the part of an overseer of the works. Every now and then at the interval of a Every now and then, at the interval of a minute or two, by lifting up his head and striking with his forceps upon the wall of the nest, he makes a particular noise which is answered by a loud hiss from all the laborers, and appears to be a signal of dispatch; for, every time it is heard, they may be seen to redouble their pace, and apply to their work with increased diligence. Renew the attack, and this amusing scene will be repeated :- in rush the laborers, all disappearing n a few seconds, and out march the military, as umerous and vindicative as before. When all is nce more quiet, the busy laborers re-appear, and resume their work, and the soldiers vanish Repeat the experiment a hundred times, and the me will always be the result ;-you will never

\* The anonymous author before alluded to, who served the Cevlon white ants, says that such was the size of the masses, which were tempered with a strong gluten, that they adhered though laid on the upper part of the breach.

#### THE CRUMBS BELONG TO THE BIRDS

One cold winter morning when the snow was deep upon the ground, and the frost had urned the rivers and brooks into solid ice, a appy family party were seated around a wellsupplied breakfast table. The youngest in the group was about six months old : but he was so muffled up in blankets that the children aid he looked like an old man, and they insisted upon calling him "old fellow." The fire plazed, grandfather told stories, the cat purred, and the dog kept poking his nose up towards the table, and, asked in dog-talk, for something to eat.

At last the breakfast was over, and the children helped their mother to clear away the things. Sally took the bread; Laura carried off the coffee cups; each one took something, and John was told to shake the table cloth. He snatched it from the table, and quickly shook it in the fire, at which all the family looked at him reproachfully, and asked him how he could do such a thing.

" Do what ?" asked John. "Why, said Sally, you have robbed the birds. Mother, did you not say that the

crumbs belonged to the birds?" "Yes, my child, said the mother, I have often told you never to waste a crumb. When ways think that some poor little robin is sitting on the tree outside, and has been robbed of its breakfast."

"Look," said Sally, who had gone to the window, "there are several little birds waiting in the snow for the shaking of the table cover. Poor little things, how cold you look! But John has burned your breakfast.'

"I should like to know," said John, " how t came to be their breakfast? They did noth-

"Just in the same way," replied the mother, that the Lord Jesus became your Savior. Because you needed him. God in heaven saw that we were lost, and sent his son to die for us. It was only because no one else could help us, that Jesus came from heaven. Those little birds needed the crumbs; they are cold and hungry; hear them now, chirping as if, in their simple way, they were asking us for a few crumbs, begging us to shake the table cover, that they may pick up what falls from it." "But, if I had given them the crumbs they

vouln't have thanked me for it," said John "Do you receive nothing for which you are not thankful?" asked his mother. "But the pirds are thankful, and when the snow has melted, the grass, grown, and the leaves have come forth, the little birds will be outside the door to sing a sweet song of thankfulness."

" Mother, I know I've done wrong," said John, at last. "I knew it the moment it was done. But I was ashamed to own it. I'm like that little boy you were reading about, who said he didn't want to be naughty, it did stick to him so. May I give my dinner to the birds? It would only be fair, for I have robbed them of their breakfast. I can go without a meal better than they."

"Yes, my son, you may give them what you choose; and you shall have your dinner, too, ust because you need it. But never, in future, forget that the crumbs belong to the birds; not because they earn it, not because they will be thankful, but because it ought to make us truly happy to show mercy to those who are helpless, and thus follow the example of our Savior, who, just because we were lost, came to save us.'

The children and the "old fellow" all stood at the window, while John went out and with a tear on his cheek, broke up a large piece of bread for the birds. Then he came in: and stood with the group watching them as they ate their breakfast and thinking how pleasant a thing it was to be merciful even to the little birds. - S. S. Times.

It is easy, in the world, to live after the world's opinions: it is easy in solitude to live

MALE GOSSIPS.

The world, especially the masculine part of , has always had a great deal to say about female gossips, and one would almost conclude that no other species existed. Now, it is doubtless true that the female portion of the community are generally good talkers, and not indisposed to pretty large liberty in the use of the unruly member. There are, indeed, very many honorable exceptions: women of lovely spirit, upon whose tongue ever dwells the law of kindness-whose gentle and generous speech is a soft mantle of charity-whom natural refinement and superadded culture of mind and heart have raised far above this weakness. What more beautiful than these ministering angels! Their very presence rebukes all un-

kindness. But it is by no means true that no gossip exists outside of hoops and crinoline. Be it known to whomsoever it may concern, that there are male gossips. They are not confined to any particular locality, but are generally found in the greatest numbers and perfection in small country towns, the chief theatre of their operations being the tavern or store .-Here they congregate, especially in winter evenings, and such using up of their neighborsthe ladies are nothing to them ! Before this self-constituted tribunal or petty court in which every man is lawyer, judge and jury, all combined in one, every person, every event, and many things that never happened in the neighborhood, pass in review. No one too high or too low-nothing too sacred or too profane to be discussed. The doings, even the sacred privacy of every family, of every church, minister, deacon, school-master, school-ma'am, and school-committee, are the theme of free and exaggerated talk.

Now we believe in a large freedom of speech, but not all in that unlicensed, meddlesome spirit which catches and makes the theme scandal whatever is calculated to disparage or harm a neighbor's reputation-which breeds strife and ill-will among families-which kindles fires that would go out or have no existence but for its interference. And how much precious time is thus wasted-what an evil influence is exerted upon the young who sit by and listen, and learn to take part in the vulgar or profane discourse. The young, who, at home, where they should be, might store their minds with useful knowledge, are here schooled in the most unprofitable learning. They learn too much of many things of which they should be ignorant; they become bold, med dlesome and profane. Truly this male gossiping is an evil and a nuisance .- Boston Jour

#### CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

A Dear friend, one who is a mother-not alone in name, but in heart and spirit, has at our request, sent us the following interesting and beautiful anecdotes of her children. We wish that other mothers would do likewise. Intelligent children say a thousand sweet, shrewd, wonderful and touching things, better worth recording than half the thoughts of grown-up scholars and authors. Can anything be more exquisite than the following?

of a dear babe, who had lain on a pillow, during many months of lingering disease, my little boy of four years, who sat playing at my feet, attracted by my tears and sighs, said-"Mother, why do you cry? You know you are weak little sister. Now she is in Heaven, and Jesus Christ will tend her, and when he is tired, he find, be the peril or emergency ever so great, that will pass her all around among the angels !" ne order attempts to fight, or the other to work. I need not say that this sweet vision of the heavenly guardianship of my precious babe, was more soothing to my aching heart, than

> heart, came running to me, one day, in early spring, with his hands full of branches, upon which buds were scarcely discernable, and throwing them in my lap, exclaimed-"Mamma, see these hints of Summer !'

I must relate my first and last experiment in training my oldest boy to keep family secrets. He was a chatter-box, and as he often visited among strangers without me, I was fearful he might tell more than he ought. So, taking him on my knee, I said-"My dear, you must never tell any thing we say, or let out any of our plans to any one-especially to Mrs. Jones." His quick mind comprehended me, in an instant, and with a very confirmed look, he promised obedience. A few days after, he entered my room with an air of triumph, and said-"Mamma, I minded you. Mrs. Jones asked me when you were going to New York, and I said, "I can't tell you, for my mamma don't wish you to know any of her plans ?" In my consternation, I was tempted to reprove the innocent boy, but upon a moment's thought, I let the matter pass, knowing it could not be explained or extenuated, and prefering to lose the friendship of Mrs. Jones, rather than sully his pure, trusting spirit, with a lesson of worldly policy. When his younger brother, a more quiet boy, but equally fond of visiting, and a great pet and darling with all who knew him, became old enough to betray family secrets, I gave him no caution, but trusted to his common sense. One day, on returning from an errand at a neighboring house, he stood awhile, absorbed in thought, and then said-

"Mamma, what shall I say when people ask me 'What is your mother doing?' and 'What did you have for dinner !"

"What do you say, my dear !" said I. "Why," said he, looking bashfully aside, say, I guess it is time for me to go ""-Little

[From the Washington Corres. of the Tribune.] WHAT A RESOLUTE WOMAN CAN

A BRUTAL SURGEON DISMISSED.

An interesting case has come to my knowledge within a day or two, where a New England women, alone and friendless, achieved great reform in one of our hospitals. The surgeon having charge of this particular hospital was a brute, treating the men in his charge, visitors, and indeed the surgeons beneath him, with contemptous cruelty. Having political influence, it was not an easy matter to remove him, though there were a hundred acts of his, any one of which would or should be considered sufficient cause for his instant dismissal from the service. But every one beneath him was afraid to take the first step, for fear the brutal man would turn upon the person beginning the complaint, and with his superior position and influence, crush the complainant. One day a New England woman came to the hospital to see her sick son. She soon met the chief surgeon, and was treated with coarse violence. If le could have his way, he said, he would not permit a woman to come near the hospital. It was in vain that she urged that she had not seen her boy for long months, and that he was now very ill, and perhaps dying. The monster continued to revile her, but dared not refuse her admittance to see her son. She soon found the surgeon in immediate attendance upon her boy, and told him of the treatment she had received from the chief surgeon. He replied that he was not at all surprisedthe chief surgeon treated everybody brutally. Why then do you submit to such a cruel outrage?" was the spirited woman's question. 'I suppose, we are all of us afraid to make the complaint against him!" was the reply. The woman found that her son was incurably ill, and was the proper subject of a discharge. The assistant strgeon so informed her. She then sought the chief surgeon and asked him to make a report to the Surgeon-General upon the condition of her son. He refused, with a dreadful oath. The New England grit in the woman's heart took fire. "You stand there," after our own; but the great man is he who said she, "and jeer at my sorrow. You use in the midst of the crowd keeps the inde- language toward me that a beast would be ashamed of. But let me tell you, that, poor my feelings.

and friendless as I am, I am more powerful than you, and I will not leave Washington till I have exposed your brutality." She was as good as her word. She went at once, to see Secretary Stanton. He referred her at once to the Surgeon General, with a request that he would look carefully into the case, and if the facts would warrant her assertions, that he would mete out rigid justice to the hospital surgeon

The first act of the Surgeon-General was to order the surgeon-in-charge to make a report upon the case of the woman's son. The report was returned the very next day, and its language was insolent in the extreme. The surgeon was angry at the woman's interference. "This is enough," said the Surgeon-General. "A man who will send me such a report is capable of all you charge against him. I will not take the trouble to examine the case. He shall be dismissed the service! That very night, as the chief surgeon of Blank Hospital sat with his assistants around him indulging in his usual bluster, a pleasant faced gentleman appeared at the door and inquired for Surgeon -, in charge of the hospital That person was speedily pointed out to him "I am directed to hand this to you from the Surgeon-General," said the stranger. The

#### THE TOOLS WITH WHICH GREAT MEN WORK. It is not tools that make the workman, but

surgeon opened it, and found that it ordered

the bearer, who would take charge of them

and, to conclude, dismissed the brutal surgeon

had triumphed at last!

the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Indeed, it is proverbial that the bad workman quarrels with his tools. A great painter, on being asked by what process he mixed his colors, replied: "I mix them with my brains, sir." It is the same with every one who excels. Ferguson made marvelous things with a penknife, such as a woo len clock that marked the hours accurately. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools with which Dr. Black discovered latent heat A prism, a lens, and a sheet of pasteboard, enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light, and the origin of colors. An eminent philosopher once called on Dr. Wollaston and equested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries. The doctor took him into his study and showed him a small tray containing a few watch glasses, test papers, small balance, and a b owpipe, saying:
'Here is all the laboratory I have." Stothard learned the art of combining colors, by closely comparing the wings of butterflies; a stick and a barn-door served Wilkie in lieu of canvass; Bewick practiced drawing on the cottage walls of his native village; and Sir Benjamin West made his first brushes from the hairs of a cat's tail. Ferguson made a map of the heavenly bodies by means of a thread with knots on it stretched between his eves and the glass; and Franklin robbed the clouds of their lightning by means of a kite made with two crossed sticks and a silk handkerchief. Watt's first model of a steam engine was made out of an old syringe, and Guifford One day, as I sat mourning over the death worked his problems on leather with a blunted awl, while he was a shoemaker's apprentice. These examples are by no means confined to the past century; our cotemporaneous history is full of just such instances. General Banks, the brilliant soldier, was once a machinist; and sick, and used to get very tired holding | General James, who was lately killed, worked as a carpenter; and many in civil life now fill high positions of honor and profit, whose early deprivation .- Scientific Amer.

## A TIMELY REPROOF.

his folly, and we could wish that reproofs like the following were more frequent:

Some five or six years ago, in one of the trains of cars running between Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey, there was a young naval officer, who was constantly intermingling his conversation with the most profane oaths. A young lady was so situated that she could not but hear every time he swore. At first she bore it with perfect equanimity: then, as it continued, and rather increased in the shocking character of his imprecations, she began to grow fidgety, and her eyes flashed. We knew a bolt would soon be shot, and that it would strike him. It came directly.

"Sir, can you converse in the Hebrew tongue?" Yes," was the answer, in a half uncon-

scious, but slightly sneering tone. "Then," was the reply, "if you wish to swear any more, you would greatly oblige me and probably the rest of the passengers also, f you would do it in Hebrew.

I watched him. It had hit. His color came and went-now red, now white. He looked at the young lady, then at his boots, then at the ceiling of the cars; but he did not swear any more, either in Hebrew or English. and he probably remembered that young lady. -Free Nation.

HOW TO MAKE SLEEP REFRESHING. 1. Take sufficient exercise in the open air

2. Eat light suppers, always two or three hours before retiring. 3. Avoid tea and coffee, and all unnatural

4. Retire early. All animals except those that prowl all night, retire to rest, soon after the sun goes down. The early hours of sleep

are the most sweet and refreshing. 5. Eschew feather beds; sleep on hair or cotton mattrasses, with a light covering of bedclothes.

ated .- Golden Rule.

## THE LAMBS.

A gentleman was walking over his farm with a friend, exhibiting his crops, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, with all of which his friend was highly pleased, but with nothing so much as his splendid sheep. He had seen the same breed frequently before, but had never seen such noble specimens—and with great earnestness he asked how he had succeeded in rearing such flocks. His simple answer was, "I takecare of my lambs, sir." Here was all the secret. He took care of his Parent, teacher, do you take care of the

### RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.

The following rules, from papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general waymarks on his ourney of life: Never to ridicule sacred things or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they ap-

Never to show levity when people are proessedly engaged in worship. Never to resent a supposed injury, till I know the views and motives of the author of

Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself, and

those who are near me. To aim at cheerfulness, without levity Not to obtrude advice unasked. Never to court the favor of the rich by, flattering either their vanity or vice.

Never, on any occasion, to retaliate

To speak with calmness and deliberation in all assertions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate. Frequently to review my conduct, and note

On all occasions, to have in prospect the end | THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME

LIGHT FROM THE SUN AND STARS .- Notwithstanding the loss of some of the sun's brightness, in consequence of passing through the earth's atmosphere, its light is more intense han any other with which we are acquainted The most dazzling artificial lights look like dark specks when held up between the eye and the sun, so much more brilliant is the latter. It would require the concentrated brightness of nearly six thousand wax candles at the distance of a foot, to equal the light which we receive from the sun, at a distance of

ninety-five millions of miles. The fixed stars are believed to be the suns | Sperm, & fs city-of other systems. Like our sun, they are selfuminous, and, therefore, sources of light, though unimportant to us as such, by reason COAL of their great distance. The light we get from Liv. Orr'l's ch'n 9 00 @ Sirius, one of the brightest of the fixed stars, is only one twenty-thousand-millionth of that ve receive from the sun. When the sun shines, COCOAthe stars are invisible, their light being lost in the superior brightness. The light of some of the tars is so faint that it is entirely absorbed by stars is so faint that it is entirely absorbed by the atmosphere, before it reaches the eye of an observer at the level of the sea. This is the reason why more stars are visible from the top of a mountain than from its base. The moon and planets are non-luminous, receiving from him to hand over the hospital and supplies to and planets are non-luminous, receiving from from the service. The New England woman the sun the light with which they shine, This COPPERlight reflected to the earth, is much inferior in brightness to that received directly from the

> RESTRAINT FOR THE YOUNG .- The eldest son f President Edwards, congratulating a friend on having a fine family of sons, said to him with much earnestness, "Remember, there is but one mode of family government. I have brought up and educated fourteen boys, two of whom I brought, or rather suffered to grow up, without the rod. One of these was my youngest brother, and the other, Aaron Burr, my sister's only son," both of whom had lost their parents in their childhood; "and from both my observation and experience, I tell you, sir, maple-sngar government will never answer. Beware how you let the first act of disobedience in your little boys go unnoticed, and unless evidence of repentance be manifest, unpun-Of all the sermons I ever heard, long or short, this has been the most useful, so far as

this world is concerned. It is a solemn lesson, to be prayerfully pondered upon by all parents

lives were a long struggle with poverty and mother would find out some virtue or good

the midst of which the old lady entered the said she immediately and involuntarily replied "Well, my dear children, I wish we all had Satan's industry and perseverance.

"A GREAT lie," says the poet Crabbe, " is like great fish on dry land; it may fret and fling and make a frightful pother, but it cannot burt you. You have only to keep still, and it will

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this world is concerned. It is a solemn lesson, to be prayerfully pondered upon by all parents and guardians. The Bible lays down four great rules, involving the four great elements of the successful religious training of children — prayer, instruction, example and restraint.

And it is useless to pray for, or with your children if you do not instruct them; and it will be in vain to instruct them if your own example, if, like Eli, when your children downong, you "restrain them not."

Well Speaking — A pastor was making a call upon a parisbioner, an old lady, who had made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely that she always justified those whom she heard evil spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlor, her several children were speaking of this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added:

"Mother has such a habit of speaking well of everybody that I believe that if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality, even in him."

Of course, this remark elieted some smilling and merriment, at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the midst of which the old lady entered the magnetic forms of the proper in the parlor, her several children were speaking of this preculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added:

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